ELISON, POMEROY & CO. TO-MORROW MORNING. OH AND ELEGANT 122 & 124 STATE ST. Just North of Madison.

T AUCTION, West Washington-st.

ay Morning, May 15, at 10 o'cl'k. E FURNITURE OF HOUSE

SUITS, REAL LACE CURTAINS and TINS, OIL PAINTINGS and STATUARY LOCKS, one Steinway Upright PIANO, is expets throughout the house. Shaborate SUITS, Bedding, Haf Mattressa, &c. &c. femsion Tables, CROCKERY, GLASS, and ARE, CHANDELLERS, and Gas Fixtures. of 1,000 VOLUMES BOOKS, Book d without reserve. E WILL SELL AUCTION

80 Randolph-st., ay Merning, May 16, at 10 o'clock, of Mr. A. GOLDSMID, Pawn-Madison-st., the whole of his

feited Pledges Have and unreserved for Cash. DAY'S SALE

RNITURE ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

D. D. STARKE & CO., REAT SALE **PICTURES.** 

and Tuesday, May 13 and 14, at 10 ck in the morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. WEDNESDAY, May 15,

e and Chamber Suits, THE BEST LINE OF ARPETS NEW AND USED,

hand Furniture and Household Goods, &c., &c. n SATURDAY, May 18, NITURE, CARPETS,

Field, Leiter & Co.'s Old Store on 'ashington-st., on THURSDAY by the 16th, at half-past 9, sharp, ainder of the Furniture, Bedding

ets, Marble-Top Sets,

P Sets, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy and a good inc of Miscellaneous a rooms occupied at last sale.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

OUR WAREROOMS,

DOGES, MORRISON & CO.

art Saturday Evanings, May 15 and 18, AT 7:300 O'CLOCK. We shall offer a large stock of

RAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

orior, Dining: Sitting-room, and Kitches, Grockers, Glassware, &c. Must be sold to if or large consignments, HODGES & MORRISON, e and General Auctioneers, 662 W. Lake-fig.

EBDAY, May 13, at 9:30 o'clock; Trade Salv PACKAGES

Cery and Glassware,
a Decorated Chamber Ware.
lot First-class Plated Ware, asserted.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctions.

By H. FRIEDMAN,

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the toth Park Commission, No. 67 Dearborn-st., up to 12 ticsek noon of Monday the 20th day of the 120th day of the following material viz. 1879, 1879, 1879, 1870, 18 OUSEHOLD GOODS, E FURNITURE AND GEN-RAL MERCHANDISE. D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers. Commission reserve the right to reject any or all H. W. HARMON, Secretary Board of South Park Commissioners. M. MOOREHOUSE & CO. WE WILL SELL ON NESDAY, MAY 15, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ing at half-past 9 o'clock, at our Auch layers of Books & Stationery ole Line of Household Goods, of English Body Brussels, Tapestry, 3-70; in Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sers, Bed Springs, and a full line of Household li are invited to attend. WM. MODIEHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. GREAT BARGAINS AT AND BELOW EASTERN COST. BALE AT THE DURING THIS WEEK, AT THE lton House

CLOSING-OUT SALE, 63 & 65 WASHINOTON-ST. FOR SALE.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

WANTED as Electrician, who is thoroughly acquaint-iding and operating telegraph lines and has able references as to character and ability and the considered on the considered dress will be considered on the considered dress will be discovered to the considered dress will be considered on the considered dress will be considered on the considered of the considered on the consid

TO RENT. TO RENT Double Store, 38 & 40 LaSalle-st., or tiories and light basement. Entire or will be did to suit tenants.

8 Tribune Building.

CITY SCRIP TAKEN AT PAR GOLD PENS. Single Pens made to order to sult hand. Pens Repointed at Gold Pen Manufactory, Clarest., second floor, opposite new Court-House. WALTER TRELEAVEN.

# The Chicago Taily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

RED

AUCTION SALES.

REAT BARGAINS!

Parniture & Fixtures

At Public and Private Sale.

At the Avenue House, corner Twen-ty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

AUCTION OF

Bardick House Farniture

At same place, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 13th, 14th, and 15th inst.

STARCH.

**ERKENBRECHER'S** 

absolutely odorless, and Chemi-ly Pure.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

body than other trade brands.
It is packed in Pound Parcels.
Pull Weight guaranteed.
It costs less money than any
Starch in the World.

tis manufactured in the heart of greatest cereal region of the

It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers. Its annual consumption reaches

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,

Finitecter's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food FAVOR & KNAUSS, Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago,

FINANCIAL.

& CO.,

BANKERS,

MY AND SELL ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN ALL SECURI-TIES DEALT IN AT NEW YORK STOCK

Subscriptions Received

4 per cent Government Bonds: 5 and 6 per cent ernment bonds for saic; Foreign Exchange for said and County orders cashed, at LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce

Sealed Proposals.

The hoard of Education of District No. 8, Dunder, will receive scaled proposals for the removal of the reins of the other school building and the erection and connection of a new house. All material which can be saved from the old building entirely uninjured by the first may be used in the construction of the new edifice. It is not seen and appendications can be seen at the office of the four Treasurer. Hunt's Block, on and after May 13. All blast to be in by 12 o'clock m. of the 25th Inst. The Prectors reserve the right to reject any and all blds.

3. T. McEWEN. Clerk.

Dundee, Ill., May 6, 1878.

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVEL.

Russia Wrties a Note Promising a Note Saying Something.

> She Will Give up Much to Certainly Avoid War.

FOREIGN.

Austria Believed to Have Received Glittering Promises.

Russia Will Ask the Congress to Intrust Austria with Bosnia.

Todleben Throws the Turkish Ministry into a Cold Sweat.

They Will Immediately Give up Their Fortresses on a Verbal Agree-

The Aged and Stricken Gortscha koff Beyond Recovery.

France Understood to Be Negotiating for the Possession of Tunis.

THE EAST. A RUSSIAN NOTE.

LONDON, May 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard asserts that Russia has informed the Powers of her intention to acquaint them immediately of Russia's definite resolution resulting from the negotiations with England, and that Russia would then request the services might be in the way of a peaceful settlement.

NIHILISTS. Nearly 150 persons have been arrested at Warshaw as accomplices of the Nihilist secret National Russian Government, which was reently discovered.

RUSSIA PATTING AUSTRIA ON THE BACK. St. PETERSBURG, May 12 .- The Agence Russe states that, although it yesterday observed that it was impossible to know the proposals of which Count Schouvaloff was the bearer, it stands to reason that they must refer to the tion admits, namely, dismemberment and par-tition of the Ottoman Empire, or a combination ssuring the vitality of Turkey and the complete ndependence of the Christian population from Turkish administration, while leaving them tributary to the Porte. The Agence claims that the latter solution would be advantageous for Turkey, and is the only wise and temperate one practicable at present. The Agence suggests that Europe, in the Congress, should intrust Austria with the administration of Bosnia, and adds that, precisely because England and Russia do not esire a dismemberment of Turkey, an unde tanding is both desirable and possible.

MORE SWEEPING REFORMS. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—By order of the Sultan, the Porte is elaborating bills for sweep-ing administrative, judicial, financial, and milltary reforms. Four Commissions are to be appointed by the Sultan, composed of leading native and foreign personages, who will be in-structed to convert these bills into executive laws in one year.

SCARED INTO IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION.

LONDON, May 12.—Special Constantinopie telegrams state that in consequence of a per-emptory demand of Gen. Todleben for the surrender of the fortresses, accompanied by threat to occupy Constantinople, the Cabine Council have decided to evacuate all three of the fortresses. Shumla first, then Varua, and lastly Batoum. The decision was taken rather suddenly upon the report of Osman Pasha that the Turkish army was not in a condition to re-

sist the occupation of Constantinople. The Times' correspondent at Constantinople says: "As usual, the palace was smitten with terror, and ready to cede anything if the Russians would go away from Constantinople. Gen. Todleben premptorily urged the evacua-tion, but adroitely offered to fall back if the fortresses were surrendered. The bait was swallowed, and the Russians have promised, so my informant assures me, to retire to Adrianople and Dedragatch, and quit Erzeroum as soon as the three fortresses are evacuated. The evacuation will begin at once. There is to be no written convention, and all will be settled by verbal agreement."

GORTSCHAKOFF. A telegraphic Vienna dispatch says that the appointment of M. Valouieff as Prince Gortschakoff's eventual successor is certain. The latter's condition admits of but little hope of

THE INSURRECTION.

The Times correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that all news tends to show that the Mahommedan insurrection is spreading more and more westward. The Russians, he says, have ceased active operations against the in-surgents to give time for the efforts of the

ROUMANIA. A special to the Times from Bucharest reports the Russians forming an intrenched camp at Fokschari. Peasants in Roumanian Bessarabia have ceased to pay taxes to the Roumanian officials, and the country is practically taken over by the Russians.

A Vienna correspondent of the Times says there seems a growing impression that, if Count Schouvaloff makes it clear that the differences between England and Russia are not irreconcilable, the latter will withdraw her opposition to the demand of England that the whole treay be placed before the Congress. The Times St. Petersburg correspondent confirms this, but says it is felt there that there is no use of making any concession unless there is a reasonable chance that the war may be avoided.

THE DRAFT IN SERVIA.
BELGRADE, May 12.—Ten thousand recruits for the Servian army, drawn by conscription from Servia and the new Servian provinces, have arrived at the drilling stations, and are being prepared to join the battalions in June.

THE CINERIA.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 12.—The visit of the schooner Venus to Southwest Harbor was simply an effort to sell the schooner to the Russians. The officers laughed at the idea, and said that they had no need of such vessels. It is impossible to tell when the Cimbria will

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

Max Hoedel had a second examination vester-day, at which he only reaffirmed his previous declaration, that he did not fire at the Emperor, but at himself. This story is scouted by everybody as ridiculous. There seems to be a sufficient number of witnesses to his actual ention to kill the Emperor, however much he may disclaim any actual attempt to murder his sovereign. "On the other hand," says the correspondent, "the escape of the Emperor

THE INDIGNATION OF THE PROPLE in the slightest degree. It only renders then calmer and better able to appreciate the full significance of the incident. The result is a feeling of serious uneasiness and anxiety. The event opens out a vision of possibilities which had hardly been considered, and which are really appalling when calmly mplated. I have never known Berlin se grave and even depressed as at this abrupt and startling summons to resist a fee whom want, hatred, and sentiment can apparently drive to the point of desperation. It does not appear to be believed that Hoedel had any accomplices, or that any general plot existed. His act was

SOCIALIST PAPERS found upon his person, his known connection with the Social Democrats of Leipsic, and his style of self-justification before the officers, leave little doubt that he is the product of revo lutionary sophism working upon a mind ful sentiment and vanity. It is only just to say that the Socialist paper here, in a special edition, denounces the deed and repudiates all connection with Hoedel."

English journals of all tendencies stigmatize the act as detestable, congratulating Germany on the escape of the heroic and aged Emperor.

THE IMPORT OF THE DEED need not be exaggerated. Hoedel is probably a pernicious young fanatic, as Kullmann was, and the Social Democrats of Germany will probably have to bear the odium of his proceedings, as was the case with the Ultramontanes after the ttempted assassination of Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 12.—At the official examination of Hoedel, the prisoner stated that he was a native of Leipzig and born in 1857. He denied that he fired at the Emperor. He affirmed that he was without work and intended to shoot himself publicly, to show to the rich the present condition of the people. He stated that he shot once at himself, and could not account for the other three shots which were wanting is the chambers of the revolver. He thought be mind. The prisoner was in possession of sevcertifying his membership of several Berlin So cialistic Unions, and likenesses of two socialis tic leaders. He declared that he belonged to AN ANARCHIST,

the enemy of all political parties, the present condition of society, and public institutions. It further results, from investigation, that Hoedel formerly held socialistic meetings near Leipzig. The other prisoner, Krueger, appears innocent, and is reported to have been liberated. He was arrested because he endeavored to protect Hoedel against the assaults of the excited

Telegrams congratulating the Emperor on his escape have arrived from all the German Princes and European Sovereigns. To-day the Emperor received the Royal family, the Ministry, and the Field-Marshals, who came to con-

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, May 12.—A special to the Standard from Manchester says symptoms of a com-

FRANCE. SHE WANTS TUNIS. ROME, May 12.-The Courier d'Raile, consid ered authoritative, announces under due reservation that France is in treaty with the Bey of Tunis for the cession of that regency to Al-

POLITICAL. DECLINES THE COMMUNIST NOMI-

NATION.
READING, Pa., May 9.—Christopher Shearer the Greenback-Labor nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.telegraphed from Tuckerton this afternoon to President F. W. Hughes, thanking the Convention for the unexpected honor conferred Convention for the unexpected honor conferred upon him, and stating that circumstances compel him to decline the nomination. The nominee resides at Tuckerton, Berks County; is a farmer. He is about 53 years of age, and has spent the greater part of his life in Reading, where ne made considerable money as a builder. He is now known as "the Model Farmer" of his section, and is worth about \$80,000. He is well-informed, and has spent much time recently in writing upon agricultural and monetary subjects. Mr. Shearer used to be a stanch Republican, but was among the first to oppose anything like contraction in the currency. He was the Greenback candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, receiving 1,780 votes out of a total of 23,232.
PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—It is believed that the Hon. B. S. Bentlev will decline the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. the non. B. S. Bentley will decline the nomina-tion for Judge of the Supreme Court.

It is also rumored that Samuel R. Mason, nominated for Governor by the Communists, may decline. It is said that he is not pleased at the platform.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, May 11.—The Democratic State Central Committee had a stormy meeting last night, which was prolonged till this morning. The prevailing sentiment was in favor of co-alition with the Nationals in the coming campaign. Resolutious were adopted calling on Congress to investigate the Electoral frauds. The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Lansing June 25.

IOWA DEMOCRATS. DES MOINES, May 11.—The Polk County Democratic Convention was held to-day. D. O. Finch, W. H. Merritt, W. W. Witmer, and Col. Joe Eirocck were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Cedar Rapids.

THE MAINE GREENBACKERS. LEWISTON, Me., May 11.—The State Central Committee of the "National Greenback" party has issued a call for a State Convention in this city June 5.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

Another Mill to Take Place Soon, if It Don't Explode.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, May 12.—It is announced that another fight has been arranged between Mike Donovan, of Chicago, and Prof. McClellan. The physician says McClellan's thumb will not

be strong enough to use for two months yet and McClellan's friends did not want him to go and McClellan's friends did not want him to go into the proposed battle: but he is said to be eager to prove he can whip Jerry Donovan's brother, and insisted on making the match. His ambition is to whip Donavan, and then fight Billy Edwards for \$2,500. Those who witnessed the fifteen rounds in which Donavan gave the Professor as square a thrashing as was ever-given, think the latter may have the ambition knocked out of him. His friend claims, however, that the former treatment was due to the disabled thumb. In the coming contest the men will be governed by the new rules of the ring, instead of the Marquis of Greensbury rules, but will wear light gloves. The time and place are yet known only to the principals and the party giving the parse that is to be fought for. Donovan is in good condition, and is confident he will win. He has always held that the referee cheated him out of the victory and the stakes on the occasion of the first meeting, and the sporting public here generally has agreed with him. WASHINGTON.

Extended Synopsis of Representative Hale's Electoral Resolution.

Speaker Randall to Permit It to Be Offered, if Desired.

Considerable Uncertainty Regarding the Course of the Democrats.

Possibility that the Whole Mat-

ter Will Be Discreetly Dropped. How the Ohio Congressmen Feel Over the Garrymander in Their

State.

ELECTORAL.

BALE'S RESOLUTION. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The following a full synopsis of the resolution drawn by Hale at the request of the Republican side of the House, and for which Speaker Randall has agreed to recognize Hale for the purpose of offering it, either as an amendment or as an independent resolution, according to the shape which the Democrutic resolution for investiga crats will be able to so agree among themselve as to proceed with the matter, but if they should this proposition of the Republicans will be given a place in the House by the Speaker: be given a place in the House by the Speaker:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary,
to whom this House has committed the investigation of certain matters affecting, as it is alleged,
the legal title of the President of the United States
to the high office which he now holds, be and are
hereby instructed in the course of their investigation to fully inquire into all the facts connected
with the election in the State of Florida in November. 1876, and especially into the circumstances
attending the transmission and receiving of certain
telegraphic dispatenes sent in said year between
Tallahassee, in said State, and New York
City, viz.:

City, viz.: TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9, 1876 - A. S. Hencitt, Yene York-Comply, if possible, with my telegram. GEORGE P. RARRY. And that said Committee is further instructed to investigate into all facts connected with an alleged attempt to secure one Electoral vote in the State of Oregon for Samuel J. Tilden for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President, by unlawfully setting up the election of E. A. Cronin as one of such Presidential Electors.

THE RESOLUTION THEN PROCEEDS to direct full inquiry into the following allegations: Attempts to bribe one of the legallyelected Oregon Electors; to recognize Cronin as Elector; to investigate all facts relating to the transfer of money from New York to Oregon and all the circumstances attending the transmission of certain telegrams between ofthe Electoral count; to inquire into the circumstances attending the demands for money on or about Dec. 1, 1876, made on Pelton and Hewitt, and attempts to corrupt or bribe any officials of the State of Florida by persons acting for Pelton in the interest of Tilden: to investigate the circumstances attending the intimidation at Lake City, Fla., where certain white men put ropes around the necks of

THREATENED TO HANG THEM, relieving them on their profiles to form a Democratic Club and vote for Tilden; also the facts has been made to the Masters' Secretary for an of the election in Jackson County, Florida, where the ballot-boxes were kept out of the was returned for linder, and where there were no country officers, no registrations, no notice of election, and where the Republicans conse-quently did not vote; also the facts of the elec-tion in the Third Precinct of Key West, giving 342 Democratic majority, where the Democratic

CARRIED THE BALLOT-BOX HOME WITH HIM carried the ballot-box home with him and pretended to count the ballots next day outside of the precincts; also the cypber dispatches which passed between Pelton in New York and Portland in regard to the purchase of a Republican Elector, and the deposit of money by Pelton to accomplish the same. This portion of the investigation also covers Grover's telegrams, and the Committee is directed to inquire and bring to light, so far as it may be possible, the butter correspondence and conspiracy rethe bntire correspondence and conspiracy re-ferred to in these various telegraphic dis-patches, which are quoted at length in the resolution. Similar investigation is proposed in the resolution in second to patches, White resolution. Similar investigation in the resolution in regard to LOUISIANA, LOUISIANA, attempt to attempt to attempt to a strengt to

LOUISIANA,
covering the charge of intimidations preceding
the Presidential election, the alleged attempt to
corrupt or bribe officials in the State of Louisiana, with a view of receiving the Electoral vote
for Tilden, and a similar investigation in regard to intimidation throughout the State of
Mississippi, and the effect of this intimidation
upon the Electoral vote.

upon the Electoral vote.

THE CAUCUS.

The Joint Committee of the Democratic caucus has been in session most of the day considering the subject of the resolution of investigation of the electoral matter, and, on account of the objection of the Judiciary Committee to undertake the inquiry, decided to refer the matter to a special committee. A sub-committee was appointed to perfect the resolution and report to the full Committee to-morrow evening.

NO OPPORTUNITY.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washingfrox, D. C., May 12.—As the bill to regulate internal commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers will come before the House as the first business, there may be no opportunity to offer a resolution for the investigation of the alleged Florida Presidential election frauds, as contemplated.

THE DISTRICT.

A NEW SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia was in session yesterday for over six hours, consider and, as a result of their labors, agreed to report radical amendments to the House bill. The Senate Committee's amendment provides that all the Commissioners shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and one of them shall be an Engineer officer of the army, but strikes out the clause that he shall be above the rank of Captain.

They prescribe that the Commissioners shall be an actual resident of the District for

proposed that one of the Commissioners should be appointed by the President, one by the Senate, and one by the House. The sixth section, in relation to the election of a Council, was entirely stricken out, but that portion relating to the proportion of indebtedness to be borne by Congress and the Distrit—I. e., the 50 per cent clause—was retained. In lieu of the section providing for a Council to be elected by the providing for a Council to be elected by the people, the Committee have provided for the election of a Delegate to Congress, who shall have the same privileges and pay as a Delegate from any Territory, and it further provides that the said Delegate may be a member of the House District of Columbia Committee.

In relation to the rate of

the Senate Commissioners shall levy a tax not to exceed \$2 on every \$100 in the city, and not to exceed \$125 in the county, but it is left with the Commissioners to exercise their judgment on laying a less per cent, according to the ex-

igencies of the occasion. The Senate amend-ments retain the Board of Health.

NATIONAL SAVINGS-BANKS. OSITION OF THE BILLS RELATING TO THIS SUB-JECT—VIEWS OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SEV-ERAL BILLS—HOPE THAT SOME BILL UPON THIS SUBJECT WILL BE PASSED. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Mr. Burchard,

of the Ways and Means Committee, referring to the Wallace bill, authorizing the issue of \$100,000,0004 per cent bonds, said, is substance: That the Committee had not referred to the bill for a month. When it was first referred to the Committee, a question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the Senate over such a measure. The Ways and Means Committee appeared to be of the opinion that the Senate had no right to originate such a measure. Subsequently, some of the original features of the bill were ncorporated in a regular bill from the Ways and Means Committee, relative both to postal savings-banks, and to a low-rate bond. That bill has been reported to bond. That bill has been reported to the House, and is now in the Committee of the Whole, awaiting action. Mr. Burchard doubts whether, under the circumstances, the Ways and Means Committee will report the Wallace bill. Many of the essential features of that bill are embodied in the Postal Savings-Bank bill from the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Burchard could give no opinion as to the probable action of the House upon the bill, or as to the time when it would be likely to be considered.

as to the time when it would be likely to be considered.

Position of the bills in the house.

The only bills relating to postal savingsbanks and to a popular loan, which have been reported favorably to the House, are House bill 3,545, which was reported March 15, by Mr. Robbins, from the Ways and Means Committee; and House bill 4,395, reported April 17, by Mr. Phillips, from the Banking and Currency Committee. The bil reported by Mr. Robbins is substantially the bill originally proposed by Mr. Burchard, of Himois, providing for the refunding of the national debt, and the loan of savings to the United States for that purpose. This bill, with the amendments which are incorporated in the bill, as reported by Mr. Robbins, is substantially the Burchard bill. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union,—the convenient sepulchre for all measures upon which the House is not disposed to act. However, the bill gained a temporary advantage by being made a special order for March 16, after the morning hour, not to interfere with appropriation bills or pending special orders in the Committee of the Whole. Of what value such a special order is, may be seen from the fact that to this day the bill has not yet been taken up for consideration by the House, although made a special order for March 16. Appropriation bills and other special orders. not yet been taken up for consideration by the House, although made a special order for March 16. Appropriation bills and other special orders and lapsed orders have consumed the time and oushed the bill aside, so that it will be very difficult to secure its consideration, unless its promoters manage to obtain for it in advance a very strong majority of the flouse. A bill which is referred to the Committee of the Whole, and not made a special order, is as good as buried; for it is very difficult to rescue it from that parliamentary position

immentary position
THE ROBBINS BILL.
The essential features of the Robbins bill are

The essential features of the Robbins bill are these:

It proposes to refund the outstanding 6 per cents into lower-rate bonds; and provides that, until the 6 per cents shall have been refunded or redeemed, any person inay deposit in postal money-order offices sums not less than \$1, for which, under certain regulations, the postal money-orders given as a receipt for these deposits are convertible into 4 per cent bonds, or into certificates of deposit. These bonds and certificates are to be exchangeable for lawful money at any United States Depository. The certificates of deposit are to bear interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent for one year and no longer, and, at the end of that period, are to be convertible into 4 per cent bonds authorized by existing law. Interest is to be allowed upon deposit-accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The bill of Mr. Phillips does not occupy as good a position on the calendar, for it was made a special order for May 20, and from day to day until disposed of, not to interfere with reports from the Committee on Appropriations, or reports from the Committee on Ways and Means, or the Tariff bill, nor to interfere with previous special orders. The orders in advance of

ports from the Committee on Ways and Means, or the Tariff bill, nor to interfere with previous special orders. The orders in advance of it are enough to choke the bill to death, unless its riends shall constitute a liberal majority of the House. The Phillips bill provides for the deposit of savings in a popular loan, and for the funding of the national debt in home bonds, convertible into currency. The Phillips bill authorizes the deposit of sums not less than 25 cents in any postal money-order office; requires a book-account to be kept; and that, when the sum deposited reaches \$10, the Postmaster shall issue a postal order free, payable on demand in currency at the post-office where issued, and to be receivable, after five days' notice, in exchange for postal savings bonds of the United States. These bonds are to be termed postal savings bonds. All moneys received under this act are to be applied to the redemption of such bonds of the United States as are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. The amount of the postal savings bonds is not to exceed \$50,000,000.

PROSPECTS OF PASSAGE.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, is more confident of the ultimate and speedy passage of these measures than most any of the Representatives who are identified with the different bills. Mr. Phillips says that the representatives of the Burchard-Robbins scheme and himself have arranged

lips says that the representatives of the Burchard-Robbins scheme and himself have arranged that whichever can tirst get the floor shall receive no opposition from the antagonistic schemes, but that the joint efforts of all shall be schemes, but that the joint efforts of all shall be devoted to bringing the subject up for consideration. When the question is brought up, all the schemes will be submitted, and the House will choose between them. The bills which will be presented will be the Phillips bill, the Burchard-Robbins bill, and the bill of Waddell, from the Committee on Post-Offices. The latter bill is more behind than any of the others. Mr. Phillips is confident that the subject can be reached in the course of next week; and is equally confident that, when reached, some popular loan and national savings-deposit scheme will pass the House by a very handsome majority.

SOUTHERN INSOLENCE. THE DOMINEERING SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH JUST WHAT IT WAS BEFORE THE WAR—THE DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTH ARE GETTING TIRED OF IT, AND BEGIN TO REBEL.

Correspondence Detroit News (Ind.).

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Among the many

changes that are occurring in the political sentiment of the people of this country, there is one that is gradually but surely taking place which will be much more surprising than any that has preceded it. I refer to the sympathy which the Northern Democracy has hitherto felt for the institutions and the people of the Southern States. Heretofore it has been a dominant and controlling sentiment, and a part of the political apital of the party. It was inherited from the last generation, nourished by a patriotic de-termination to avoid the limitation of party influence by geographical lines, consecrated by many years of ignominious defeat at the hands of a party essentially sectional in its character and revolutionary in its tendencies, and kept alive by the hope of a national triumph when the whirlwind of passion and sectional hatred hould have spent its force in the Northern

should have spent its force in the Northern States. But with the partial realization of that hope there comes an appreciation of the true character of the men upon whom they have wasted their sympathies in time of war, and whom they have sought to build up and encourage in time of peace. They are fast discovering that the Southern people are

AN INSOLENT AND DOMINEERING RACE, proud of their descent from the outcasts who were thrust upon our shores as a punishment for crimes committed in their native land, traitors by hereditary instinct. Trained to habits of indolence, and to live on the unrequited labor of others, they detest the laboring man and sooff at the virtues which have given the North its wealth, and power, and influence. Accustomed to associate labor, with servitude, they despise all who labor; and, whatever may be their character for social position in the North, they are socially ostracised in the South. Accustomed to wield the lash over the backs of a race of slaves before the War, and since to control the exercise of the freedmen's franchises by the use of the persuasive shot-gun, they now bring their old habits into Congress, and crack their slave-driver's whip over the heads of the representatives of labor and its products from the North.

How long this domination will be submitted to by Northern Democrats is a question not easy to determine. But there are abundant signs

that it will not be long. On every hand may be beard ominous threats by life-long Northern Democrats, who have been exasperated by the dictatorial attitude assumed by the representatives of the South during this session of Congress. The disgust thus excited in the breasts of Northern Democrats is not a little strengthened by the recoilection of the

HABITCAL TREACHERY OF THE SOUTH.

They cannot forget that it was Southern treason to the Democratic party which caused the defeat of Douglas, and made the War possible. It was Southern treason that caused the Civil War, wasted untold blood and treasure, and jeopardized the very existence of the Republic. It was Southern treachery that gave success to the Republicans in 1872. It was Southern treachery that gave Hayes his present position—that bartered the rights of the whole people for the promise of a little Executive patronage. And now that it is proposed to investigate the frauds by which a man was seated in the Presidential chair who was not elected, the only opposition apprehended is from the Southern traitors who have betrayed every cause, not purely selfish, with which they have ever been concerned.

What exasperates Northern Democrats the most is the assumption of Southern superiority, socially as well as politically. It crops out in all the relations of life. One cannot talk with a Southerner ten minutes without hearing some expression indicative of that Southerner ten minutes without hearing som expression indicative of that

southerner ten minutes without hearing some expression indicative of that

ASSUMPTION OF SUPERIORITY.

A leading and very prominent New York gentleman told me the other day that a Southern acquaintance recently volunteered to introduce him to Gen. Butler, of South Carolina. When the ceremony was performed, the Southerner took occasion to inform Gen. Butler that "Mr. So-and-so is a Northern man, but a gentleman, notwithstanding." He made the remark in perfect simplicity of soul, and without appreciating the true significance of the remark.

We often hear it remarked in the North that if a Northern man goes South with the intention of making it his permanent home, invests his money there, and identifies himself with Southern interests, that he will be wetcomed with genuine hospitality and admitted to the best society at once. This may be true in one sense, but I am satisfied that in order to be so received a Northern man must totally change all his habits of life and become

all his habits of life and become

THE BASEST TOADY CONCEIVABLE,
and an imitator of all the absurd practices of
what is called good society there. One instance
will illustrate my meaning: A weaithy gentleman from Pennsylvania related to me this experience: Some years ago he converted his
property into money—some \$500,000—and went
to Virginia to locate. He invested the whole
of it in an estate and settled down to live.
When his wealth became known the F. F. V.'s
called upon his family socially and made them
feel heartily welcome to their new home. The
calls were returned, and sil went on swimfeel heartily welcome to their new home. The calls were returned, and sil went on swimminzly until, one fine morning, one of the Virginia ladies happened to drive past the mansion in which the Pennsylvania family resided, and discovered the lady of the house sweeping off the front porch. Immediately a council of the Virginia ladies was called and listened with horror to the tale. The result was that it was unanimously voted that Mrs. —, of Pennsylvania, was no lady, the evidence of which consisted in the fact that she had been seen sweeping off the iront porch with her own hands. Of course the F. F. V.'s could not associate with her under such circumstances, and they cut her acthe F. F. V.'s could not associate with her under such circumstances, and they cut her acquaintance from that hour. The family remained there for a year or two longer, and were then
forced to sell out at an jummense sacrifice and
leave the country, or submit to

SOCIAL OSTRACISM
the rest of their days. This is not an isolated
case. There are nummerable instances of the

case. There are innumerable instances of the kind related as occurring all over the South. It kind related as occurring all over the South. It is this which keeps back the development of the South more than all other things combined. An English capitalist told me that he had inspected one of the finest water-powers in the world, located in a Southern State, with a view of purchasing and erecting a large cotton factory. But his observation convinced him that it would be a hazardous experiment, for he doubted his ability to induce skilled laborers to locate permanently where labor of all kinds is subjected to social ostracism, and where even the negroes look with contempt upon a laboring white man. All this may be overcome some day, but it will take generadons to bring about such a change as will make an industrious white man, such as constitutes the bone and sinew of the North, feel at home in the South.

the South.
I recently conversed on this subject with f recently conversed on this subject with THE HON. J. STERLING MORTON, pre-emimently the leader of the Democratic party in Nebraska, and found that he entertained about the same views concerning Southern domination as I have here expressed. He even goes further in his views as to the duty of Northern Democrats in the premises than I am at tiberty to make known. In the course of the conversation he told the following aneedote to illustrate the feeling of Southern statesmen towards the North:

A Southern M. C. came home one night, recently, very late and very drunk. His wife sat up to receive him and administer the necessary domestic discipline, and when he had seated himself the following conversation ensued:

"Where in the world have you been till this late hour of the night?"

ate hour of the night!

late hour of the hight?"

"Oh, been to an (nic) elegant supper at Wormley's. Had a (nic) splendid time."

"Who were there?"

"Oh, lots of 'em. There was an el'gant (hic) gen'iman from Mississipoi—an (hic) el'gant gem'man from Georgia—an el'gant gempleman (hic) from South Carolina—an el'gant gen'iman from Louisiana."

(hic) from South Carolina—an eligant gen'iman from Louisiana."

"Was that all?"

"Yes—no, there was (hic) one son-of-a—from Massachusetts—that's all."

His wife thereupon proceeded to lecture him on the impropriety of a representative of an impoverished people attending costly suppers, and told him that it was his duty to set an example of economy to his constituents during these hard times, instead of spending so much money on champagne suppers. His reply was:

"Oh, you never mind, old lady. It didn't cos' me a (bic) d—d cent. The son of a — from Massachusetts paid the bill."

ALL NORTHENDERS ARE FIT FOR.

"It is the way," continued Mr. Morton,
"it is in politics. The Southern Democrats
fancy that they own the whole country, and are
entitled to rule it,—that whatever there is of
patronage or of appropriations they are entitled
to it, and that the North is only fit to pay the
bills. For my part, I am getting about sick of
the thing, and do not propose to stand it much
longer. I think fit is just a little too soon for
the thrashes of the Civil War to dictate terms
of existence to the thrashers."

And the Democrats of the North who are
just of Mr. Morton's opinion are getting very
numerous, and growing very emphatic in the
expression of their sentiments. ALL NORTHERNERS ARE FIT FOR.

THE CHINA MINISTER INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The investigation of the official performances of Mr. George F. Seward, American Minister to China, is still F. Seward, American Minister to China, is still dragging its slow length along, meanwhile developing some interesting and instructive facts. One of these facts is that Capt. Burr, a commander in the merchant service, says that he purchased a half-interest in an estate in Shanghai, and paid Seward \$4,000 in fees. Burr also swears that Seward sold American flags—probably furnished by the Government—to Chinese junk-shops at from \$50 to \$60 apiece, thus making a very pretty speculation out of the national bunting. But decidedly the most suggestive revelation thus far is the following bill of household goods, contracted by Seward and paid by the Government:
Two carved Ningpo boox-cases, \$34, 50..\$ 69.00 Seventeen mahogany morocco chairs, \$13.75
One gilt-frame mirror 34.00
One pair engravings, "Washington" 30.50 One Empire gas-burner 37.50
One hearth-rug 38.75
One hearth-rug 17.50
One hearth-rug 17.50
One hearth-rug 17.50
One engraving, "Immaculate Conception" 16.50
Four sets crimson satin curtains, \$41.50.

One hearth-ug.
One hearth-ug.
One engraving, "Immaculate Conception"
Four sets crimson satin curtains, \$41.50.
One large engraving, "Washington Crossing the Pielaware"
One water color by Lortel.
One pair photographs, "Un Culpable" and "La Recreation".
One dressing-room suit, consisting of sofs, covered with crimson satin, wo easy chairs covered with crimson satin, wo easy chairs covered with drab rep, six small chairs.
Two carved straight-back chairs, one satin and one rep-covered, at \$11.75.
Two Carton cane chairs.
One engraving, "The Pight for the Standard"; one engraving, "The Flower-Girl"
Ons water-color.
Dining-room rag.
Dining-room carpet, 64 yards, \$1.35...
One pair engravings, "Madonna".
One colored engraving, "Winter Scene"
One large eamphor-wood chest of drawers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

One rug.

One set Canton tea poys (new)

Dae mahogany carved table.

Dae iron bedstead, with spring, hair
mattress, and pillows.

One camphor-wood chest of drawers
(2004) me washstand
me pair colored engravings (children).
me walnut crib and maftress.
a Madouna de S. Sisto di Rafael.
me mahogany commode. One rug Six small rugs at \$2.75 One lot cooking utensils Two manogany morogco-covered easy chairs at \$55. Eighteen champazne-glasses, at \$8 per dozen.

Eighteen claret-glasses, at \$8 per dozen Eighteen hock glasses, at \$9 per dozen. Eighteen hock glasses, at \$9 per dozen. Eighteen finger-bowls, with tumblers, at \$12 per dozen.

Four decanters at \$6 each.

Two liquor-decanters, tray, and twelve glasses.

Total ... May 26, 1876. This diplomatic "gent" cannot be called nome and dismissed any too soon. NOTES AND NEWS.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Various opinion ons are expressed by the members of the Ohio delegation in regard to the effect of the Redistricting bill which has just been passed by the Democrats of that State. One of the oldest members of the delegation thinks it possible for the Republicans to carry ten districts. Another member places the maximum six; while another member, who has given considerable attention to the composition of the new districts, thinks eight a fair estimate of the

The Republicans in the House feel confident of being able to defeat the new Army bill. The Texas delegation is understood to be solidly opposed to a reduction, and these, with two Northern members who have indicated their purpose to vote against the bill, it is thought will be able to defeat it. There is no probability of its passing the Senate if it reaches that body, and in case of a dead-lock between the two Houses the chances for its final defeat in such a contest are regarded as certain.

The Commission charged with investigati CUSTOMS. the question of the undervaluation of goods at the port of New York has completed its inquiries at Boston and Philadelphia. The mer-chants of these cities are much more disturbed chants of these cities are much more disturbed over the discrimination against them at the port of New York than those of Western cities. The system of undervaluation, while manifesting itself more clearly in the matter of silks, gloves, and similar lines of goods, is forced to extend to a great variety of articles which enter largely into the traile of Eastern cities, and the evil seems to have been on the increase until a very recent date. The attention which the Treasury Department has given to the subject has, however, partially checked the abuse, and the Commission feel confident that the Department will soon be able to apply cificient remedies.

remedies.

MRS. CHISHOLM,
whose husband, son, and daughter were massacred in Kemper County, Mississipol, in April, 1877, is now a clerk in the Treasury Department. There were no funeral services ov x the remains of her children, and she nas recently taken measures to have them brought North for interment. Funeral services will be held in commemoration of their massacre on Sunday commemoration of their massacre on Sunday next at the Metropolitan Methodist Church here by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, and Bishop Gilbert Haven will take part.

here by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, and Bishop Gilbert Haven will take part.

SIGNALS.

To the Western Associated Prece.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—r'resident Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has renewed the offer of the late President Orton to furnish free telegrams to test the system of storm and flood signals by telegraph and cannon, to give certain, instant, and general warning of the coming storms and floods, according to the plan suggested by Mr. A. R. Watson.

PRESIDENT HAYES,
accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, Attorney-General Devans, and Representative Tipton, of Illinois, and several other prominent gentlemen, visited the Reform School this afternoon. The above named gentlemen briefly addressed the boys in commendation of their appearance, and gave them encouraging advice.

A CHANGE ORDERED.

Secretary Sherman, in January last, ordered a change in the method of passing entries at the New York Custom-House, to take place the 15th of February. This change required that all entries should be brought to a specified clerk, and by him distributed to the other entry clerks.

The Secretary has now ordered this method of transacting business to be extended to entries from warehouses, and take effect probably next Wednesday.

BEECHER.

As Chaplain of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, He Tells the Boys How to Hold the Fort.

Reecher, who was made Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment lately, preached his first annual sermon to his regiment at Plymouth Church to-night. The pew-holders resigned to the occasion, and the regiment their pews for the occasion, and the regiment marched in in full uniform. Beecher appeared in a dark-blue Chaplain's uniform, but omit the shoulder-straps and gilt buttons. preached from the ext. "Whyfore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand in evil day, and having done all to stand." He said that by nature we were born to the flesh, but we came after a little to a higher realm of affection. The qualities of a higher realm of affection. The qualities of a good soldier were the same as those needed for a good soldier in spiritual warfare, viz.: intelligence, virtue, piety, and bravery. Obedience was also a necessity, and there could be no good soldiers who did not have the esprit du corps. He then reviewed the duties of soldiers, who were a part of the Government. They should defend the Commonwealth, and be always ready to present an unbroken front to the enemies of the country. He hoped God would prosper the old Brooklyn Thirteenth.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 12.-Notice of a cut-down of about 4 per cent is posted in the Langdonmills. The operatives of other corpo-rations anticipate the same notice this week. The Stark mills have discontinued the manufacture of linen goods on account of the dull market, and now make crash goods from cotton.

ANOTHER LIBEL PEORIA, Ill., May 12.-The Grand Jury of Peoria County yesterday brought in a bill of indictment against Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, charging him with libeling R. H. Whiting, of this city, an ex-member of

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., May 11.—The extra session of the Legislature will be called on Tuesday, June 4. Gov. Smith is at present in Washington on business of the State, but will be home in time to issue the necessary proclamation.

CRYSTAL LARS, Ill., May 12.—Corn is about half planted, and the entire acreage wil be finished in a week. Grain is making a fine growth notwithstanding the cool weather, There is a prospect of an abundant crop of fruit of ail kinds.

Lightning Strikes the Distillers So Long Under Weitzel's Wing.

Seizure of Four Cincinnati Establishments Saturday.

Methods Pursued by the Revenue Agents in Detecting the Frauds.

The Re-Use of Stamps the Common Means of Cheating the" Government.

Barrels Frequently Scraped on the Outside to Make Them " Hold Less."

Weitzel's Manifestation of Confidence in Washington Yesterday.

He Will Never Resign, and Will Go Blaine and Conkling.

CINCINNATI, May 12.-No news of any im on with the whisky raid. The Revenue Agents devoted most of the day to drawing up their ports of yesterday's operations. To-morrow the District Attorney will cause the arrests of Herman Tiepen and Fred Gramann, distillers, and Fred Schertz and Bernhard Kuhlman, recat a late hour last night. As to future move ments the officials are very reticent, but intinate that some few days will clapse before another selzure is made. They do not hesitate to declare that the Revenue Service here is very corrupt, and wielded for the exclusive benefit Rings. At some of the distilleries the overnment Gaugers have been employed to

THE DRY GAUGING : that is, measure the capacity of the barrels so that the distillers can fix the contents to take advantage of the fractional parts of a gallon. In onest houses the custom is to employ a private Gauger for this purpose. Another way of help-ng out the Ring is for the Government Gaugers to do the commercial gauging, under which the distillers and rectifiers have been in the habit of dividing the profit accruing from the "liberal In both ways the Gaugers played a able role, that of knowing how to do it for the

of "liberal gauging" is the reuse of barrels When old packages come back to the distillery, reads are scraped so as to obliterate the old serial numbers which have been burned or ed in. This naturally reduces the thick s of the heads, and, consequently, the cali-measure of the length of the barrels acng to the gauging tables. This reduction show a decrease in capacity which actually not exist. These barrels, with head ved down to the thickness of sheet iron, are rgely used for the transportation of highwines com the distilleries to the rectifying houses. her purposes they are not strong anough.

THE REMOVAL OF HOLDEN, the Collector of the Covington District, the officials have nothing to say. They pronounce him one of the ablest officers in the service. It ked out here that his removal is entirely of a political character, growing out of a quar-rel between Bristow and Harlan. Holden was tee of the former. The latter has ked for his removal, as well as that her Bristow officials in Kentucky.

IN WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Collector Weittel, of the Cincinnati District, will call upon Commissioner Raum in the morning and ask to be informed in regard to the evidence upon which the movement in progress in his district is based. He claims that be has been very illy treated in the matter, and that he has not been ted, and that the seizures made yesterday consulted, and that the seizures made yesterday were without his knowledge, and, so far as he knows, without the co-operation of his office. He will call upon the Secretary afterwards, and then upon the President, and make known to them-most emphatically his decision not to tender his resignation under any circumstances until a full investigation of all the charges made cither against himself or his subordinates which imply that the affairs in his district are not in proper shape. He intends to carry his case.

per shape. He intends to carry his case to the senate, and insists that the letter of Secretary Sher-man setting forth that the affairs of his district are in a proper shape, and the letter of Com-missioner Raum written at the time of the last ination of his office, to the same effect, give him abundant reason for insisting before the Senate that he shall not be displaced merely to give place to another man. There is considerable interest felt here to know the exact result of yesterday's selsures in Cincinnati, and also what further steps will be taken by the very considerable force of revenue officials now in that city.

also what further steps will be taken by the very considerable force of revenue officials now in that city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May II.—Last night Collector Weitzel, who prefers being considered a knave rather than a fool, went to Washington to persuade the Administration that he is neither, and that there are no whisky irregularities in the district. He will undoubtedly be astonished to learn to-morrow that the evidences of the existence of a Whisky Ring were of such a character as to justify the Revenue Agents in seizing one distillery and three rectifying houses, and he won't tuank the people for believing that he is more of a knave than a fool. The fact is, that for more than a year the Department has suspected the existence of frauds in connection with certain distilleries and rectifying-houses, particularly those whose proprietors were men of small means and luxurous habits. The district was

Revenue-Agent Brooks was ordered here at the beginning of last year, and the morning after his departure from Washington the Enquirer of this city published a telegram stating that he was on the way. This was at once a notification to the distillers, and others interested, to get their houses in order. In Washington the publication in the Enquirer attracted the attention of the Department, and more or less suspicion was attached to Wortzel, who was then in that city. From that time out the Department thoroughly believed that Weitzel's office was not all right, and numerous attempts were made to get at the true inwardness of affairs. Several Revenue Agents, including McClear, Hale, Mitchell, and others, were sent out to this city from time to time, but so carefully were their movements watched, and so kleverly were t

to discover anything tangible in the way of fraud.

Last December the Commission concluded that it would be for the best interest of the service to make a general transfer of Revenue Agents. Mitchell, an old and experienced officer, was selected for this district. On his arrival here he and his assistants quietly took observations, and soon came to the conclusion that things were not as straight as they should be, or as they seemed to be. On reporting the situation to Washington, he was authorized to employ a sufficient force of detectives to work up the district. Some time after they hall got fairly to work some of the larger and, ostensibly, more honest distillers sent an attorney to Washington to advise the President and Becretary of the Treasury that

of all the testimony which the attorney had taken to Washington. The Commissioner was informed by the agent that nothing could be accomplished, as the distillers were aware of the fact that they were watched. Revenue-Agent Mitchell asked for further instructions, Gen. Sewell. Chief of the Agenta, was sent here, and, in connection with the District-Attorney, LOOKED OVER THE SITUATION.

On the General's return to Washington he reported to the Department the peculiar condition of affairs. It was resolved upon to ask for Weitzel's resignation. Backed up by the members of the Ring and several unscrupulous politicians, he became impressed with the idea that he was a bigger man than Hayes, and declined to resign, even after he had obtained a brandnew certificate of honesty from Secretary Sherman, who had thus hoped to get rid of him. The evidence was steadily accumulating that frauds had been and were being constantly perpetrated, but the larger distillers and rectifiers had taken advantage of the squabble over the Collectorship to cover their tracks. Finally the District Attorney and Revenue Agent Mitchell united in a telegram to the Commissioner advising that there be

there be

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT,
as the excitement in regard to Weitzel's removal had sounded the note of a general alarm.
Gen. Sewell was at once ordered here, with instructions to confor with the District Attorney, look over the evidence secured, and order such seizures as the facts would justify. The General's presence in the city did not seem to be noticed, though he was in constant communication with District Attorney Richards. A few days ago Weitzel asked the Commissioner for leave of absence to go to Washington, which was granted, and to-day it was stated upon good autnority that the distillers
TOOK UP A SUBSCRIPTION
to pay his expenses.
Last night the revenue officials held a conference, at which there was a general comparison

ence, at which there was a general comparison of notes. There were present at this consulta-tion Gen. Sewell, Revenue Agents Mitchell, Grimmson, and Whitfield, and the District Atorney. After a thorough discussion of the sit-

uation it was resolved that
THE LIGHTNING SHOULD STRIKE TO-DAY.
Accordingly this afternoon the officials pounced
down upon the distillery of Teipen & Co., on
the plank road, and the rectifying houses of
Gobrecht & Brother, No. 518 Walnut street;
Fred Schertz, No. 138 Court street; and Bernard
Kuhlmann, whose place is quite close to the
distillery. The latter is a tumble-down series
of frame sheds, and has a daily capacity of 650
bushels. In Gobrecht's, against which was the
least evidence, were found
PACKAGES OF STAMPS

least evidence, were found

PACKAGES OF STAMPS

taken from barrels to be used as they were wanted. Teipen's books, over which two revenue officials will wrestle all night, show conclusive evidence of fraud in connection with Kuhimann, but, as one of the officials says, this was well known. Schertz had been removing stamps and sending them back to Kuhimann for some time. The three rectifiers did quite an extensive keg and jug business, and Kuhimann for a long time had been in the habit of peddling the crooked wnisky around the country in jugs. The Deputy Collectors from Weitzel's office promptly responded to Gen. Sewel's instructions, and seemed to be
THOROUGHLY IN BARNEST
in their desire to remove the stigma which for the locations are the

in their desire to remove the stigma which for so long a time has rested on the office, as the result of the inexcusable carelessness, to call it by no harsher name, of their Chief. oy no narsher name, of their Chief.
Gobrecht's stamps show conclusively that,
when the spirits had been dumped, the Gauger
had not destroyed the stamp, or, if he had inspected the goods, he did not return the slips.
The presumption is that the grown the slips. spected the goods, he did not return the sips. The presumption is that they never were reported on Form 122 to the Collector, and did not come under the observation of the Gauger. The principal steal was perpetrated by the reuse of stamps, and getting back, with unbroken stamps, empty packages from the retail

While the raid was in progress, your cor respondent was holding a conference on the Board of Trade with a knot of distillers among whom were Kellong, flotterhoff, Green of Gaff & Co., and Duckworth. They vigor DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF ANY CROOKED-

or a Ring; admitted that they were losing or a Ring; admitted that they were losing money at present prices; boasted of the fact that they had got a very liberal gauge; cursed the country distillers for bearing the market, and generally abused the rectifiers because they would not pay any advanced price. Between times they abused Chicago to their heart's content, and insisted that the difference of yield in favor of Chicago was because her distillers crowded their mashes, and couldn't come out even on their grain account. One of the party admitted that the Gaugers on duty at rectifying houses accepted Gaugers on duty at rectifying houses accepted the gauge at the distillery as known by the stamp, which is a very convenient arrangement for all parties, as it enables the distiller and the rectifier to

DIVIDE THE PROFIT mercial gauge.

The officials are in possessession of testimon of a more or less damaging character against the distilleries of Holterheff, Kavser, Duck worth, and Rabe, and it is not unlikely that some call of them will be seized within a few day. or all of them will be seized within a few days

# THE MISSISSIPPI.

New Orleans and Barataria Ship-Canal—Capt. Cowdon's Scheme Infinitely Better than Eads' Jettles.

Austin (Tex.) Statesman
Capt. John Cowdon, of Memphis, twenty years ago was a piain, unlettered steamboat man. His home was on the banks of the Mis sissippi. He studied the laws of its currents of its subsidence and floods; he explored it bayous, and delved into its strange mysteries He discovered that "bayous," in many instances were canals; and that, in a remote age, an ex tinct civilization had mastered the floods of the Mississippi, even as Egyptians of old had con-trolled and diffused at will the superabundant waters of the Nile. Cowdon, of course, advo-cated the substitution of outlets for levees, and the connection of the great river, by these drains, with lateral streams; and has, by his

waters of the Nie. Cowdon, or course, advocated the substitution of outlets for levees, and
the connection of the great river, by these
drains, with lateral streams; and has, by his
maps, clearly demonstrated to us the perfect
feasibility of the whole plan, by which, at a very
small cost, the entire lower vailey of the Mississippi can be reclaimed from over-flow without levees or jetties, and, at the same time, the
channel of the Mississippi River deepened ten
feet from St. Louis out. His Canal bill has
passed the house of Representatives, and is now
before the Senate.

But Cowdon, unlike all other philosophers,
and unlike the West Point civil engineers, proposed to begin the process of straightening and
draining the river at and below New Orleans,
and not at St. Paul or Cairo. He who would
dwain his field, a stream running across it, always begins the ditches on the lower side.
Federal local seifliness has failed in accomplishing any beneficent purpose, because its pretended improvements of the Mississippi have ever
been begun in the vicinity of St. Louis or north
of that city. Cowdon would open a ship-canal
for ocean-steamers drawing thirty feet, from
New Orleans, fity-three miles, to deep water in
Barataria Bay through the bayous. This, filled
with water from the Gulf, would never be obstructed with sediment or silt. There would
be no current, as through Ead's jetties and 125
miles up the river to New Orleans. It now
costs a vessel of 2,000 tons \$2,000 to be
towed from the river's mouth against the current to the city. Eads' jetties may rive a depth
of twenty-five feet, but Eads cannot remove
this dam which tow-boats have thrown bracticaliv across the entrance to the harbor of New
Orleans. Capt. Cowdon would annihilate the
towboats necessary when going in and coming
out of the river, and remove an intolerable and
ruinous tax fastened upon the grain, bacon, cotton, and sugar of the Valley of the Mississippi
f Cowdon's canal were perfected, 10 cents
would be added instantly to the valley

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Review of Punitory Matters in Tazewell County, Ill.

Capture, at Terre Haute, of Whitehouse, 'The Bandit of the Wabash."

The Desperado the Heavy Villain in Several Dime Novels.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILL. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PEKIN, Ill., May 10.—The May term of the Tazewell County Circuit Court convened here last Monday, with Judge McCulloch on the bench. The court opened with 145 cases on the n-law docket, 109 on the chancery, and forty-five on the people's. The Grand Jury was convened on Monday and concluded its business on Wednesday, finding eight new indictment three for grand larceny, three for passing counterfeit money, one for burglary and larce ny, and one for murder. The latter is a joint indictment against two brothers, David and Jacob Hudlon, for the murder of Rudolph Myers, on the 23d of last December. The murdered man was a farmer residing near this city On the day in question he had been in this city transacting some business, managing to get tolerably drunk in the meantime. Towards evening he started to walk home, taking the P., L. & D. Railroad track. Some time during that night he was found in the outskirts of the city by persons who were attracted to him by his groaning. He was suffering from blows and bruises on various parts of his person, and said he had been attacked by two men, who had knocked him down, beaten and robbed him. The wounded man was kindly taken care of, but he died from the effects of his injuries in a few hours. No traces of his murderers were obtained until a few weeks since, when a girl named Barbara Wineburner, aged about 20, stated that one of the situdions, in the presence of the other, told her two or three weeks after Myers' death that they were the parties who attacked and robbed him. They were arrested, and on her testimony they were held without bail and indicted. So far the girl's testimony is all that has been procured against them, On the day in question ne had been in this city is all that has been procured against them, although it is rumored that a man has been found who has Myers' watch in his possession, and who says that he obtained it from the Hudlers.

Thursday afternoon a tramp was arraigned Thursday atternoon before Judge McCulloch on an indictment for petit larceny. His offense consisted of his having stolen a coat in the Township of Washington this county, some time last winter, valued at \$5. He had lain in jall ever since valued at \$5. He had fain in jail ever since the larceup, and on being arraigned pleaded guilty. As is customary in such cases, the Judge, in order to ascertain the particulars of the offense committed, the better to be able to exercise his discretion in imposing sentence, questioned the prisoner, with the following re-How long have you resided in this county!"

asked his Honor.

"Oh, about three months," nonchalantly answered the prisoner.

"What is your employment?"

"Oh, going around looking for work."

"Do you have very good luck in finding

"Oh, sometimes I am unfortunate in finding Why did you steal that coat?"

"On, I don't know why I did steal it."
"What do you think about it?" asked the
Judge, with that in his tone which indicated that Judge, with that in his top which indicated that the prisoner's manner of answering questions was not pleasing to him.

"I don't know what to think about it. What do you think about it?" replied the culprit, with an air that would have more become a Police Court Justice in addressing a man brought before him charged with being drunk and disorderly the night before.

derly the night before.

His Honor did not tell what he thought about His Honor did not tell what he thought about it hastily by word of mouth, but proceeded to write it down. He did not write a direct answer, but what he wrote leaves no doubt as to what he "thought about it." It was to the effect that the prisoner should be confined in the County Jail (we have no Bridewell) for ninety days, pay a fine of \$50, and staud committed until such fine is paid. The chances are that the county of Tazewell will have to par for that tramp's board during the remainder of his that tramp's board during the remainder of hi

CAPTURE OF A DESPERADO.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 12.-Ernest Whitehouse, a young desperado, known here as "The Bandit of the Wabash," was captured by our tenement-house corner of Mulberry and Fifth streets, where he was playing cards with the proprietor, a fellow named Kintz, and Scher burne, all these being ex-Penitentiar; convicts, having served at the same time. The 8th of last June, Whitehouse, who had shortly previlast June, Whitehouse, who had shortly previous been discharged from prison, broke into and robbed a store here, and was arrested. Oh his way to the stationhouse be was permitted to go to his home, where he procured a revolver, and, in the street, twice shot the Deputy Sheriff, inflicting two dangerous wounds, and the darkness aided his escape. The affair created great excitement in the city and the surrounding country. Large rewards were offered, and many parties were soon in pursuit. He was traced to the Embarrass Swamps, in Illinois, was afterwards seen, and many desperate encounters took place, but he finally escaped. Cleary recovered, and the rewards were withdrawn. It has been long known that he was near here, and in the habit of visiting his mother, residing in the city. He was known to go heavily armed, and loudly threatening that he would kill any one who attempted to arrest him. He had been in town the past three days, and a snarp watch was kept. This atternoon Calefo-folice Stack received information of his whereabouts, and he summoned Lieut. Fasig, Deputy-Sheriff Cleary, Marshal Buckingham, and Deputy-Marshal Vandever, and all quickly were at the place. Whitehouse and his gang discovered the officers approaching, and, as they burst in at three outside doors, he opened fire on them with two navy revolvers, inflicting two wounds on his old victim, Cleary, one in the leg and one in the hand, and powder-burned Chief Stack's hand. Cleary fired, hitting him in the right shoulder, a slight wound, and all quickly seized, disarmed, and conveyed him and his dangerous comrades to jail. He is not yet 21, and nas a very vicious appearance. The arrest creates intense excitement here, all expressing much satisfaction at the bravery of his cartors. He is the hero-villian of a dime novel published last year, also of a dramatic work performed on the stage here and elsewhere. ous been discharged from prison, broke into

VINCENNES, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
VINCENNES, Ind., May 12.—The evidence in he Vontress murder case was concluded and the case rested at the adjournment of court last evening. Arguments begin to morrow morn-ing. The case for the prosecution is strong, but the defense is such that public belief is that he the declares is such that public behind is that he will escape.

The motion for a new trial of the case of Henry Berner, charged with the murder of Edward Barloin, argued before Judge Welburn at rinceton Friday, was yesterday overruled serner, in the custody of the Sheriff, passes

Berner, in the custody of the Sheriff, passed through here last night en route to Jefferson-ville, where he will explate the penalty of his FOUND MURDERED. DEADWOOD, D. T., May 12.-This evening a couple of boys, playing on the mountain-side east of town, discovered a dead body with ullet-hole through the head. From all appea built-hole through the head. From all appearances, the man had evidently been murdered in cold blood and robbed. A memorandum-book, the only thing found on the body, bears the name of Charles E. Lee. The Deadwood papers chronicled the arrival of a man of that name on he 9th inst., by the Cheyenne route.

THE SOUTHWEST. St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Amos P. Foster, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested to-day, at Washington, Mo., five young tramps from St. Louis for cutting and rifling a mail-pouch which went up from here this morn-Advices from Caddo, Indian Territory, say three horse-thieves were hanged fifty miles west of that place last Wednesday.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 12.-William Thomas has been acquitted of the murder of his wife, committed here last April, on the ground of

Statistics of International Exhibitions. Philadelphia Press.

There have been six great international exhiitions. The following statistics in the control of the cont #hich we tabulate

Ezhibi. No. of extion of hibitors.

1851 13,917

1862 28,653

1867 50,226

1873 42,584
hia. 1876 Ro. of days. 141 200 171 210 186 159

Philadelphia 1876

Philadelphia 1876

It may be remarked that while the European exhibitions drew their complement of visitors from a population of 250,000,000 within seven days' travel, our Philadelphia Exhibition drew days' travel, our Philadelphia Exhibition of only

#### CURRENT COSSIP.

A SPRING LILT. Through the silver mist Of the blossom spray Trill the orioles; list To their joyous lay! What in all the world, in all the world," they

"Is half so sweet, so sweet, is half so swent as May?' "June! June! June!" Low croon
The brown bees in the clover;

"Sweet! sweet! sweet!" Repeat

The robins nested over. brey, in Scribner.

AMERICA AS SEEN BY A FOREIGN TADY.

The Paris Floaro has established a "Pic-Nic" department, to which its editors and friends contribute their abundance of anecdote or imagination. Mme. Lydie Paschkoff is represented in a recent issue by a letter from the "Grand Hotel 5e Avenue," New York, March 14, some extracts of which will be of interest as well as information to Americans. Mme. Paschkoff

says:

"I only arrived yesterday, and am horribly tired. All day long I received visits from reporters, who asked me point-blank my age, my history, my tastes, my character, my political opinions, my adventures, an autograph, my dinner bill-of-fare, particulars of my toilet, and of my bedroom-turniture, my plans, etc., etc.; ft was enough to drive one wild.

"A little while ago I had a call from one of my old friends, a philosopher, authoress of a

my old friends, a philosopher, authoress of a book that is having a great run at London (she writes English better than Russiau; only we can do that). This lady is a member of every can do that). This lady is a member of every possible society, and there are some queer ones in this country. To begin with, she belongs to the Buddhist Society. An Indian rajah will give \$5,000,000 if a Buddhist temple is built in New York to prove that Jesus Christ is only an imitator of Buddha. The object of this society is the overthrow of Christianity, and the building up of the brotherhood of nations; also, the eviction of the English from India.

"There is also a society of the Immaculate Conception, which expects to bring about a pure Conception, which expects to bring about a pure and lotty humanity by methods which I could only explain to you in Latin. I don't know

Latin.
"There is also a society of Propagators of Love. A man has eight wives, who work for nim. Each earns \$3 a day, which gives him an income of 80 francs a day, enough to keep him. He is the President of this nice society.

"A millionaire has just died, leaving nine wives and thirty-eight children, a wife for each State [sic]. They have been recognized as his lawful wives, and the estate has been divided between them.

oetween them.

"To make up for this, women have some-times more than half-a-dozen husbands, all le-gitimate. Divorced from these husbands, these latter have to pay them an allowance under penalty of imprisonment. On the first of each

penalty of impresonment. On the first of each month they go to each of their husbands to collect their little incomes.

"There are Spiritualists here who have found out the secret of the fakirs of India. They float in the air by the means of a combination of magnetism and anti-magnetism,—so they say. From the heart of one of these Spiritualists issues a smoke which turns into an Egyptian genie. A Russian lady has been named to me who pretends that Demosthenes possesses her. She has found followers.

"Even more surprising is the case of a gentle."

She has found followers.

"Even more surprising is the case of a gentleman who has just been presented to me. He belongs to the temperance society, and wastes his time preaching against the alcoholism of the Sclavs. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, who knows it better than I?

"Despite all the eccentricities, the country is a paradise, what cythization! What politeness! Women are Queens. They go and come; they dies along at the restaurants and verse not

dine alone at the restaurants, and yet are not taken for cocattes. They do not need escorts to conduct them everywhere, like dors in leash. Why was I not born an American! I shall join "You have heard about the last America invention, the rhonograph, have you not? saw the gentleman who invented it. It consists of a roll of paper. When you want to hear

of a roll of paper. When you want to hear Patti sing you send your servant to the theatre; and he rolls the paper up. Then he returns it to you, and you unwind the paper at home, and you hear her voice just as if you were at the theatre. You can repeat the operation several times, until the paper tears.

"Men will find themselves nicely caught by this invention. Every time any one makes declarations to me, I will roll up the paper and put it aside. Years afterward you can make the traitors listen to their broken oaths. No young American girl goes out without her phonograph.

phonograph.
"So so! Europe is decidedly an old slow-coach. Hurran for America and the future!" THE SEAT OF HUNGER AND THIRST.
Some interesting experiments have recently been made by the medical faculty of Michigan University, in order to determine the seat of hunger and thirst in the animal system. A dog was chloroformed after having been fed a dog was chloroformed after having been fed a hearty meal, and, while the musculo-membraneous reservoir for food was largely distended, an incision was made through the abdomen, over the large curvature of the stomach, into that organ; then a silver tube, a quarter of an inch in diameter and an inch and a half long, was inserted in the cut, the other end of which was then corked up. The tube has half-inch flanges at both ends; the inner flange serving to keep the tube in place while the outer flange closely shuts the exterior. The dog still lives with his stomach permanently on tap; in fact the operation in no way affects the health of the mastiff, although, in undergoing the severe ordeal to which he is now at times subjected in the interest of science, hunger compels him to eat about six times as much as formerly. The result of the experiment proves that the seat of hunger is not in the stomach, neither is the seat of thirst the throat, but that they both reside in the system at large. The dog was permitted to eat a hearty meal, which was immediately taken from him via the tube. In a few minutes, after recovering from his fright, he would eat an equily large quantity of food, and so on to any extent. Again, he has not been permitted to have anything to eat for say twenty-four hours. Food would then be injected into his stomach through the tube. Notwithstanding his stomach was already full, the animal would at once gulp down more food; but, if sufficient time was given for the injected food to enter the system, he would then be injected into his stomach was already full, the animal would at once gulp down more food; but, if sufficient time was given for the injected food to enter the system, he would then be injected into his stomach was already full, the animal would at once gulp down more food; but, if sufficient time was given for the injected food to enter the system, he would then be injected into his stomach was already full, the animal would at once gulp down more food; but, if sufficient time was give hearty meal, and, while the musculo-membrane-

A NEW FLYING-MACHINE. The new flying-machine which was exhibited at Fairmount Park. Philadelphia, on Wednesat Fairmount Park Philadelphia, on Wednes-day last, is described as resembling a velocipede on runners with a balloon canopy. The operator sits in a small seat, and puts his feet in the stirrups. In front of him is a crank, by which the main propeller at the bottom of the machine is operated. These paddies breast the air like wings. Another one serves as a rudder, being connected with the stirrups by metallic bars. The balloon is twenty-five feet in length and twelve feet in diameter. The inventor says: "The principle on which I established my idea was that of the flying of birds. I held that, if birds could supply the impetus of flying, and change their course, invention could do the same for man. This cylinder I have arranged shall carry about 98 per cent of the total weight. The operator, in moving the wings, is supposed to possess the muscular weight of a dozen eagles." The trial-trips of the flying-machine were not remarkably successful. The rubber and metal bird rose forty feet and moved through the air, but the operator did not seem to know how to manage the erank and the stirrups. the main propeller at the bottom of the ma-

180 YEARS OLD. If anybody wants to live a couple of centuries, (1) let him never overfeed; and (2) let him ever get drunk. At least, those are the rules of health laid down by Migdel Solis, a half-breed farmer in the foot-hills of the Sierra Mesila, New Granada, who confesses to being 180 years old, but he is believed by his neigh-bors to be really much older. The Luis Harman des, who has recently paid him a visit, found him at work in his orchard; his skin was the color of parchment, but he was robust and active; his snow-white hair was twisted turban-fashion round his head, and his eyes were so bright that the doctor felt quite uncomfortable when they were turned upon him. Miguel said that the secret of his living a century or two was very simple,—simply never getting drunk and never overfeeding. "I eat only once a day,—a big, hearty meal, which it often takes me half an hour to get through with; but, you see it is not possible in half an hour to eat more than you can digest in the next twenty-four." He went on to say that he had not made up his mind about meat, but did not eat much of it. He fasted on the first and middle days of each month, eating nothing, but drinking all the water he could swallow. He always let cooked food cool before tasting it; and to this precaution he attributed the fact that his teeth are as sound now as they were 180 years ago. Dr. Hernandez was informed by some of the oldest inhabitants of the district that they weil remembered Miguel as a reputed centenarian when they were boys; also, that the name of Miguel Solis, colored farmer, appears in a writ, still preserved, of the contributors to the building fund of a Franciscan monastery near San Sebastian, which was founded in 1712, and that the present Abbot is positive it is the same man. But, protracted as has been his sojourn on earth, he has not succeeded in winning the respect of his fellow-beings. The Indians in the neighborhood firmly believe that he has soid his soul to the Devil.

A LITTLE DARKY'S STORY.

A LITTLE DARKY'S STORY.

Under a great pecan tree on the lawn before ne "big house," Sam and Pumble sat down consider and consult, or as they expressed it study up what us gwine to do." "Shill I tell a story?" asked Pumble. "Does you know a good one?" inquired Sam "Dis story's gwine to be a new one," said

"Dis story's gwine to be a new one," said Pumble, "bekase I'll make it up as I go 'long." "Tell ahead," said Sam.
"Wunst upon a time—" began Pumble.
"What time?" interrupted Sam.
"Shut up! Wunst upon a time. Dey wux a man. An' dis heah man lighted up he pipe, an' started out on de big road. An' he went walkin' along. Right stret along. An' walkin' along.

"Dat man wuz gwine all de way, wuzn't he?" interjected the listener.

"He hadn't got no way hardly yit." said Pumble, "but he kep' a-walkin' along, an' walkin' along, an' walkin'

along—"
"Stop dat walkin' now," said Sam, "and tell
what he done when he got froo walkin'."
"He come to de place he wuz a-gwine to," said Pumble.
"Did be sho' enough?" exclaimed Sam, "I wuz kinder skeered he wadn't nebber git dar at all. What did he do nex'?"

"De nex' 'ling he done," said Pumble, impressively, "wuz to tunn right roun' an' go back whar he come from. An' dat's all!"

A QUICKENED CONSCIENCE. During a lull in the conversation yesterday vening, Grandfather Lickshingle startled the family by remarking, "Ive lived over 100 years and he blinked in a very sorrowful manne What's the matter?" asked Mother, who was at his side in an instant. "I don't know," he said. "unless I have a quickened conscience," and he blinked and stared by turns in a ve alarming manner. "I feel sort of hot around he cars," he went on, "an' mebbe I'd bette the cars," he went on, "an' mebbe I'd better contess." His whole frame trembled like a leaf, and a deadly paior overspread his face. A window was thrown open, which seemed to revive him, and he gasped, "I—wrote—'Beautiful Snow!'?" 'You did nothing of the sort," yelled Father; "I wrote it myself, and I can prove it!" Grandfather then went on with his confession. "I killed old man Junius an' wrote the Nathan letters. Bind up my horse! Give me another wound!" Another window was opened. "I voted for Til—" Something rose in the wretched man's throat and choked the dreadful sentence. Summoning all his strength again he whispered, "It was I who struck Billy Patterson,—struck him twice; once for a V, next for a twenty," and Grandfather fell back in his chair exhausted.

CATHOLICS AND SAVINGS-BANKS A circular signed by Archbishop Williams and thirty-one priests was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of Boston on Sunday of last week, advising their people to retrain from attempting to withdraw their deposits from the savings-banks under the prevailing panic. They say that they are satisfied that the present danger comes not from any change that has taken place in the workings of the savings bank system, nor from any falling-off in the character or ability of the in the character or ability of the men that conduct it. but chiefly from a weakening of confidence, which, while not without causes that may be traced, is, nevertheless, for the most part unreasonable, or at least excessive. And in conclusion: "We appeal to you, in the interest of the community at large, in behalf of the continued industrial-development of our resources, and for your own individual good, to refrain from any needless withdrawal of your savings from these institutions, expressly organized for your use and benefit by the wisdom of the State, and conducted, as we believe, solely with these objects benefit by the wisdom of the State, and conducted, as we believe, solely with these objects in view, and that, too, gratuitously, by men of honesty, prudence, and ability. We also think it well to caution you against self-seeking speculators, who by playing, on your fears, may seek to induce you to part with your deposit-books at much less than their actual value."

THEORY OF CHARLES SUMNER. TRIESTE, April 8, 1878 .- To the Editor of the New York Tribune: The late Senator Sumner. in a very interesting conversation with me, once broached the idea that the conventional picture of Jesus of Nazareth is a modification of the ancient Greek sculptures representing Zeus, and confirmed this view with that wealth of and confirmed this view with that wealth of learning which distinguished him. To those who have had opportunity to study European galleries the point hardly needs argument. Obviously the face of Jesus is that of a young Zeus; combining, however, with the expression of divinity that of the "man of sorrow acquainted with grief." The pretended letter of Lentulus is doubtless, hased upon this conventional lus is doubtless based upon this conventiona portrait, modified from the Greek Zeus. A. W. THAYER.

When Edison turns his inventive hand to music, he will undoubtedly make Charity begin to hum. As May is "the month of Mary," why not call t by the longer name, just for the benefit of the oyster trade?

QUIPS.

There is a difference in milkmaids; the milk made in the country is not the same as the milk made in the city. Edison is said to be inventing a machine to save time in eating,—something of this kind seeming to be in great demand among Ameri-cans.

"And sailed through stormy seas," are the words of the old hynn. The stormy C's through which America is sailing, are Communism and Congress.

"Paper, sir?" asked the newsboy. "No, I never read," was the blunt answer. "Hi, boys, come here," called out the gamin; "here's a man as is practicin' for the jury!" Peach brandy enters into the mucilage composition on postage-stamps; so when you see the next drunken man, don't lay it to whisky. He may have just mailed a letter. A woman in Louisville thoughtlessly emptied a kettle of boiling water out of a second-story window, and severely scalded three race-horses, two mopte-men, a horse-jocky, a man with a horse to sell, and a stranger. Everybody was greatly surprised to hear that she hit the stranger.

Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

Labor in vein-Working a silver mine. Net cash-The fisherman's proceeds.

Every lady in a car is hand-sum when she is passing fare. People with colds in their heads belong to a generation of wipers.

A red ribbon is the temperance badge, but Wisconsin is the Badger. A sin of commission—Overcharge of percentage on a business transaction.

The Rev. R. H. Cain. of South Carolina, is lecturing on "The Duty of the Hour." Cain is able.

there is this disparity between 43,560 square feet of window-riass and a troublesome molar: One is an acre of panes; the other, pains of an

An old lady, walking with her two gr wn daughters on a moonlight night, displayed or knowledge of astronomy by pointing Heaven-

CINCHONA RUBRA AGAIN.

nother Letter from Dr. D'Unger, the Di

To the Editor of The Tribune the heading of your article on Cinchona Rubra, in Thursday's Tribuna, you say "Practical druggists deny many of the Doctor's statements,"—referring to me and what I said in my letter of April 19,—I fail, on a careful perusal of what was said at the interviews had by your reporter with the prominent drug men whose names are mentioned, to find any denial of consequence. Thus, I said druggists made their tincture from yellow bark, costing them 30 to 35 cents per pound. Mr. Hurlbut, one of the gentlemen visited by your representative, says the price is 35 to 50 cents per pound, and that

the price is 35 to 50 cents per pound, and that his principal sales are of yellow. And he might have added that his house generally sells the pulserized yelone, and that no pure tincture can be made from pulserized bark. He lurther remarks that he knows the pure red bark, and that "any druggist would know the difference [between the good and bad] at once." And yet, after seeing it published that I use the quill bark (selected), and getting an order for it from one of his customers, a prominent druggist of this city, this very house of Hurbut & Co. sends on, as the best they have, a specimen of red trunk bark! Of course it has been sent back. The truth is, Mr. Editor, without taking up your space to enlarge upon it, there is so much adulteration in this article of Cinchona that even Powers & Weightman and Kosengarten & Son, of Philadelphia, who handle a ton of it for every pound handled in all Chicago, do not dare trust to their own eyes after thirty years' experience, but buy only such bark as chemical analysis proves to be fresh, pure, and unadulterated. Mr. Hurlbut admitted this fact to your reporter.

do not dars trust to their own spea after thirty years' experience, but buy only such bark as chemical analysis proves to be fresh, pure, and unadulterated. Mr. Hurbut admitted this fact to your reporter.

Again, Mr. H. savs the price of the best red bark is \$2.25, and the rate advancing. In this he is correct, but the fact must not be lost sight of that this figure is for mixed red bark—taken from the trunk, larger limbs, etc. It comes in that form in ceroous, and in these ceroons there is generally a little of the small quill bark, which every druggist knows is the best. What I said was that the bark I used (the quill) cost from \$2 to \$5 per pound, according to freshness and purity, and I am "not off" on the price at all, as the druggists well know. And, by the way, if Messrs. H. & Co. have a good stock of this selected quill bark on hand I will be very glad to take it at the figure they put down—if it is fresh and pure. I don't want it if it is nine or ten years old, however.

Your reporter was told that "in any well-appointed drug-store he could get all the red bark and tincture of it he wanted." Strange, this, at least to me, for I have dozens of letters from some educated and wealthy people of Chicago in which it is written that they have been told, in the best drug-stores in the city, that there was not a tincture of cinchona made from red bark." and that "the only kind made and kept by drug-stores was irom yellow bark." One of my correspondents mentions having received this information at the establishment of Mr. Buck (one of the rentlemen visited by your representative), who likewise appears to think there is very little difficulty in securing a good, pure article of cinchona rubra. There is nothing the matter with Mr. Buck, except that he is "off" in the commercial history of the bark.

Another paragraph or two and 1 am done: Mr. Hurlbut says, in speaking of the substitution of gentian and aloes for cinchona, that it would be as easy to do this as to pain off rotgut whisky for Otard brandy. Would it b

Parisian society. She was witty, hos Yours respectfully, etc., R. D'UNGER, M. D.

# MASKED MARAUDERS.

Flogging Inoffensive Citizens in a Tennessee Town at Midnight-Indignation o People and Threats by the Outlaws.

of the best people of the day. Barou Schklet was a constant visitor, the celebrated hunting Comte de Girardin was among her admirer, and Horace Vernet made her the model for his "Judith et Hologheroe." In 1840 she first met Rossini, then in pain of mind at his separation from his first wife, Mme. Cobrand. Olympe Pelissier feil in love with the maestro, she soon managed his business affara, made his macaroni, and generally played the part of the good-natured sister. When, in 1843, Mme. Cobrand died, Rossini married the lady who had shown so much devotion to his fitterests, and the couple lived together a wandering and private life till 1855, when Rossini definitively fixed his residence at Pasay. It was here that in the early days of the Empire, the City of Paris had offered to build a house for Rossini to live in. The "Swan of Pesaro" refused, saving, in a characteristic letter to Barou Hunman, "I am not rich enough to pay for the land what it is worth, and I am not poor enough to live at the expense of the State." Srept Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—For a month cast the Town of Belle Buckle, fifty miles from this city, has suffered from midnight marand-ers, whose purpose has been to chastise what-ever inoffensive citizen, toward whom they might ever no flensive citizen, toward whom they might see fit. They go in companies, and do under a mask what they would not dare do in open day and with uncovered faces. Their nightly visitations have at last got to be so regular, and of such an outrageous character, that, a few days ago, a public meeting was held, and their unlawful acts roundly denounced.

lie meeting was neid, and their unlawful acts roundly denounced.

April 30, they took from the caliboose a poor devil, who had done more injury to himself, perhaps, than to any one else, escorted him to the woods, and then most unmercifully whipped him, threatening, at the same time, to murder him. He was a white man. He was not missed until the following morning. It was supposed he had broken out. He told his sad story, but no one put any faith in it until he showed the deep gashes upon his back and limbs. It was a borrible sight. Lines were cut in almost every direction. They had whipped him until their arms were tired. The outlaws numbered one dozen. They were all disguised. Most all of them were armed. The community felt themselves to have been outraged, and they at once applied to Gov. Porter for any aid which it was within his power to give. He answered promptly by issuing a proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest of each disguised marauder. He forwarded a copy of the proclamation to the citizens of Belie Buckle, with the accompanying note:

Inclosed is a copy of my proclamation issued in answer to your communication of the 3d inst. I intend it is an earnest and emphatic assurance to the good people of your county that lawlessness shall not be tolerated in Tennessee, if my efforts can prevent it. You must remember, however, that no amount of official zeal will accomplish anything unless the officers of the law have the active moral support of the people.

Since the holding of the public meeting to protest against the unlawful acts of the masked riders, they have posted upon one of the houses in the town a placard. It is a scrawl written upon an old company-requisition for clothing for private soldiers. It is headed with "Woodcock County," when no such county exists in Tennessee, and dated at "Peckerwood Grove." It is written without regard to style or punctuation. It is evident that some ignorant mind guided the pen which wrote the following:

We the well known & said be ku klux after decons oundly denounced.

April 30, they took from the caliboose a poor

ation. It is evident that some ignorant mind guided the pen which wrote the following:

We the well known & said be kn klux after due consideration think it our duty to the citizens of Belie Buckle in regard to our organization and also to our disorganization we have been told that a few of the men of B B say that we only consist of a few wile ratting boys & that if we dont quit riding they will make us

Now let us correct that mistake as our number it is some where near a thousand and that is of the best sitizens of the Co and when yos think you can capture us, but be sure you are right and the co ahead We haven't any fear whatever if you think so give us a challenge we don't propose to rebel against the U S neither do we wish to have any hard feelings with our friends for we are friend to some of you but if there is not less talk in B a than there has been we will turn your dam little town over and declare our independence now we mean just what we say and the least you can say the best and oesides when we want your advice, we will call on you for it We will give some of you a call any how if you don't keep your peace. There is one thing that has to be stopped, that is white men aging the negroes to shoot the D kukinx or we will play hell with your ducks now we know who you are we also propose to make long lawsuits and surt answers

Not only have the law-abiding citizens armed themselves for defense against these outlaws, but they have urged all alike to shoot them down hire dogs, should they dure to put their feet on their premises in mask and demand per-emptory admittance to their houses. The peopie are determined that no one else shall be maitreated. Should attempts in this direction be rehewed, the undertakers in that locality will not be able to supply the demand for coffins for masked law-breakers.

CATHERINE BEECHER DEAD.

CATHERINE BEECHER DEAD. ELMIRA, N. Y., May 12.—Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, died at noon to-day at the residence of Thomas K. Beecher. The funeral will take place on Fuesday at 10 a. EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

MOSCOW. Moscow, April 19.—This is a great place Moscow, and if you chance upon a national state of the st fete you cannot do better than to go to the "Manege" (which is ordinarily used for drille cavalry) in the evening, when the building is decorated with festoons of Chinese lanterns as colored electric lights, besides quantities of flowers and hot-house plants. The hair is the largest building in the world unsupported by pillars, except the St. Paneras station is London. It holds 8,000 people without cresting. In the centre is a raised pavillon, ornamented with flags and plants, on which the granted with flags and plants.

ing. In the centre plants, on which thegr mented with flags and plants, on which he grains sies sit in a semi-circle. The women are all had some; that dusky, sleepy beauty of the East Unfortunately, they long ago discarded the national costumes, and now appear in eigent french dresses and jewels. Some of them are quite wealthy, but have such a love for the Babemian life that they remain with the band; and imany bear very good characters. The chickwho, like all the men, is hideous—holds guitar, with which he gives the signal for the mass to begin. It commences with a wall which gradually grows louder, and the the women strike in with shrill cries. As the song becomes more spirited and the servans more frequent the leader swings his guitar should his head, places one hand on his hip, and dince a few steps in a slow, mournful way. A women then stands up. The wall of the song rises and falls, the female voices cry like souls in pain, and with this accompaniment the dancing begins. Three - Card Monte-Ar falls, the female voices crylike souls in pain, and with this accompaniment the dancing begins. The girl waves her arms about her head with a circling, sleepy movement, and begins to glide about the circle without the least apparent motion of the feet. She makes the circuit two or three times; then the accompaniment grows more wild, the dancer utters a sharp sy which grates on every nerve, and which she repeats at intervals all through the remainder of the performance. Her arms suddly fall stiffly by her sides, and, with her freat dark eyes apparently fixed on some thought far, far away, she glides toward expending the sum of the performance of the performance of the performance.

pain—was unable to decide ed, and then everything su ed, and then everything suddenly stora-dancing, singing, and all,—and the Dyp-sies sit looking straight before the apparently indifferent to everything in beaven and earth, with a sad sort of stare is their sare eyes. Nothing can be more weird and their sare than this music and dancing, but there is some-thing painful about it, and few people care to see it more than once. I should except the Prince of Wales, who, when he visited Meson, was so delignted with this arthibition.

was so delighted with this excaused the dance to be repo again.
From Bohemians to churche From Bohemians to churches is quite step, yet it is precisely for these two things, wilely different as they are, that Moscow is noted. Some of the most interesting old churches I have described in a former letter. There is, however, a modern one, which promises to supposes St. Isaac's in St. Petersburg. It called the Church of the Holy Sarie, and is built in commemoration of isi2-'14. In has been twenty-three years in course of erection, and will not be completed perfore 1880. Like all Greek churches it is isi2-'14. In has been tweiny-three year is course of erection, and will not be completed before 1830. Like all Greek churches, it is in the shape of a Greek cross, and is decorated with exquisite marbles. In order to preserve the paintings on the walls and cellings—which are by the best Russian artists—they and recourse to an ingenious device. Into the bree wall are fastened iron pins over which is twisted a network of wire, and the stucco is put on to this netting, so there is a chamber of air between it and the wall, which will prevent dampness and consequent decay. St. Isaac's was built of brick and overlaid with niarble. It was thought desirable to build the Moscow Church in the star way, but here a difficulty arose. Brisk drie much more than marble, and the Church of way, but here a difficulty arose. Brist dismuch more than marble, and the Church of
St. Isaac is continually needing repars,
the contraction of the brick splitter
and destroying the marble. It was ally decided in building the Church of the Hay
Savior to leave a small space between each
piece of marble, thus allowing the brick to contract, bringing the marble together. Anomy tract, bringing the marble together. Amout such a quantity of ancient churches as there are here it is a relief to see a modern one, and nothing will be spared to make this beautiful. The Muscovites are justly proud of it, and it is always exhibited to strangers.

ROSSINI AND HIS WIDOW. London Figure.

The death of the widow of Rossini severs of of the few links now remaining between the present and the past. Under the Res beautiful, and in her salons were gathere of the best people of the day. Barou S

Florida trade is mostly con channel.

I passed through
MOBILE DURING but that is no great loss.

ally a "deserted village, can to the "demnition bow takes the cotton right through the cotton right through the day the traveler passed forsaken State of Mississ & Ohio Railroad. The the eastern part of the good, has been planted to years, without alternating poor. It was at that time the usual crop,—cotton. "see and Kentucky, which is noon, looks considerably by

saving, in a characteristic teter to batter shall and what it is worth, and I am not poor enough to live at the expense of the State." Frest ually the matter was compromised by the composer paying a small price for the land, or so ditton that it reverted to the City of Paris on the death of Rossini and his widow. In his place, then, on the borders of the Bois de Bologne, close by the greensward of Ransin, and but a stone's throw from the Pyllion de la Muette, and the City Gardens which were the chosen retreat of Lamartine, Rossini erected a clegant building, half villa, half mansion, dicreetly veiled from public gaze by a cluster of verdure. There he lived till his death, and the retreat his widow never quitted until she dished the she was reported to be miserly, and secretainly economical. Rossini left a fortine of £52,000, which he directed should be derted after the death of his widow to the formuse of a free Academy of Music at his care town, Pesaro. The widow Rossini left £50,000 in jewilry, and this besides £8,000 in jewilry, and this bequeaths to found almshouses for French siltaina vocalists. Her reasons for doing so a detailed in a letter written shortly before as detailed in a letter written shortly before as detailed in a letter written shortly before a death: "I am suffering, but not fil. I had have such a horror of the Fesaresses the have a moral conviction the Lycee Rossin in prove abortive, and that the honest grailes will put the money into their own pockar. The old lady, despite her contempt for any kind, had, however, a keen eve to the season of the proven abortive, and that the honest grailes will put the money into their own pockar. The old lady, despite her contempt for any kind, had, however, a keen eve to the season of the proven abortive, and that the honest grailes will put the money into their own pockar. The old lady, despite her contempt for any kind, had, however, a keen eve to the season and proven abortive, and that the honest grailes. The old lady, despite her contempt for any ki BRITISH BOYAL ALLOWANCES Queen Victoria's youngest child, which resoccurred on the 14th of April, has aired; a cited the English people as to how much the will be asked to contribute towards the state of the contribute towards the c will be asked to contribute towards to downent of the young Princess. The Fracess Victoria married at the age of 17, the Princess Alice at 18, the Princess Raleas 20, whilst the Princess Louise lacked to three days to complete her 23d birthday as she became the wife of the Marquis of land and the second their marriage, and whilst so far it mot transpired whether it is intended to a Parliament for an annual grant for the Princesses were granted annute 19 and 19

St. Louis Globe Democrat.
The coming of age of the Princess Bei

dowment of the young Princess. The

From the Lowlands

to the Sierra

KIDING ON TH

New Orleans in Springserted City of Mo Mississ

The Horrors of Twe Louis--- Misson

Pennsylvanian Emigration --- Exceller the Emigrants

Scenery on the Pacific Ra Rocky Mountains ... E Canons.

CARSON CITY, Nev., May lowlands of Louislana to Sierra Nevadas at this sea changes of scenery, tempe and while many abier pens scribed the trip across the most superficial observer things to interest the pr twelve years' residence in where it is too hot for any where business of all kinds most old-fashioned principle tled atmosphere of dull thing in this new, go-ahead. is strange and interesting t can in some degree make i New Orleans in the latter

most delightful place. It the pleasures of full-blown are all in blossom, and i flowing with vegetables a mosquitoes have not at the appetites that they acquire and the gutters and basins and the gutters and ba the green scum which is feature in July and Augu that season anything but beautiful evening than tha respondent took his depar sun cast a halo of glory abo

of Henry Clay, on Canal

Whig statesman spread l

tion toward Moody's shirt

old women who, to my ce as "pretty flower girls," corner of Royal and Canal corner of Royal and Canal ten years, were at their propers in, and bunko-men, with the amiable pee on his rounds, stood about tudes, or leaned in easy gradoors of the saloons and its Charles street; the last liean party of the State who provided for were in their in front of the Post-Office waiting patiently, like Mica to turn up; the ringing of the levee gave warning boats were about to back on the Mobile Road drew pot, and passed the Frend son Square, the Mint, the depot, and out Elysian the swamp, nothing could natural or lovely as a charscene. Soon we were whit teur, the connecting link leads to the post of the system of the system. teur, the connecting link chartrain and Lake Borene, water rushes at a rapid rate Orleans sportsman goes to little later we crossed the longest railroad brid Indeed, much of the distant of Mobile is over water. Mississippi Sound and the three miles long and a mile long draw in the centre of t allow of the passage of th between New Orleans and lakes, and those on the Gu Florida trade is mostly con

noon, looks considerably beginner the Mississippl columbus, and the followin myself in St. Louis.

From a long course of young, and other Chicago measure prepared for those one must meet who visits but, as I had fiver be had never fully realized the of those discomforts. I was the place; but who can un two hours in St. Louis! I was the coldest, rawest, most disagreeable morning I had a bad breakfast. The Orleans coffee, nor any out I thought St. Louis the world.—I had not at that the beautiful had not at that the operation of the game 28, on the train of the K & Council Bluffs Railroad at 10:30 or 11 p. m. I am in order that the officers of examine the case if they determine the case if they determined the train left Kansas City

the train left Kansas City and took a seat in the sm nearly full of passengers,. In the seat next behind n cated Pennsylvania Duted by his conversation afterwas looking for a farm. dressed, good-looking came in and took a se new-comer looked as be a Sunday-school teach see a Sunday-school teach see a Sunday-school teach and talked about the crop Kansas, in which the Perinterested. The Sunday found that the other man Pennsylvania, and that he who be mentioned by mother's brother. The man named several busine (which he could have lea mercial directory). He seterms with the Eastern m. In a short time another parently half drunk, and, of my seat, commenced to new friends. This was a low; dark, shaggy bear though it might be false soft hat. This was the de THE BOSS OF THE My attention was called this pulling out a roll caround, when about the fe took place:

Rogue No. 1 (Sunday-shere, my friend, you oug money in that way, you don't know who I am. I this man is here. We masons for all you know. cautious on the railroad."

ictoria's youngest child, which event on the 14th of April, has already exEnglish people as to how much they asked to contribute towards the enof the young Princess. The Princess are to the Princess the Princess Holena at it the Princess Louise lacked but at to complete her 23d birthday when he the wife of the Marquis of Lorne. Princesses were granted annuties it marriage, and whilst so far it has spired whother it as intended to ask at for an annual grant for the Princess now that she has attained her mare probability is that the generosity of the people will be further taxed to promitable income for Victoria's unly aughter. With the Royal Princes the as been to allow them £15,000 a rear their marriage. At present the to the sons and daughters of Queen which there are annuties of £10,000 to the Duchess of Waies, £13,000 to the Duchess of Camera, 20,000 to the Duchess of Cam

RIDING ON THE RAIL.

From the Lowlands of Louisiana to the Sierra Nevadas.

New Orleans in Spring-Time--- The Deserted City of Mobile--- Eastern Mississippi.

The Horrors of Two Hours in St. Louis---Missouri Characteristics.

Three - Card Monte --- An Unsophisticated Pennsylvanian Victimized. Beigration --- Excellent Character of

the Emigrants --- Accom-

modations.

Scenery on the Pacific Railroads .-- Crossing the Rocky Mountains ... Echo and Weber Canons.

CARSON CITY, Nev., May 2.-A trip from the loriands of Louisiana to the region of the changes of scenery, temperature, and people; and while many abier pens than mine have decribed the trip across the continent, still the nost superficial observer can but see many sto interest the public. After nearly twelve years' residence in the Crescent City,
where it is too hot for any one to be in a hurry, where business of all kinds is conducted on the most old-fashioned principles, and where a setled atmosphere of duliness prevails, everyhing in this new, go-ahead, wide-awake country strange and interesting to me. I trust that I on in some degree make it so to the readers of TRIBUNE.

New Orleans in the latter part of March is a most delightful place. It is then enjoying all the pleasures of full-blown spring. The flowers e all in blossom, and the markets are over-wing with vegetables and early fruits. The mosquitoes have not at that time the ravenous appetites that they acquire at a later period, and the gutters and basins are not covered with he green scum which is their distinguishing ure in July and August. It is, indeed, at

that season anything but and it never enjoyed a brighter day or a more beautiful evening than that on which your cor-respondent took his departure. The declining cast a halo of glory about the bronze statue of Henry Clay, on Canal street, as the great Whig statesman spread his hands in benediction toward Moody's shirt-store; the wrinkled old women who, to my certain knowledge, have, s "pretty flower girls," sold bouquets at the corner of Royal and Canal streets for the last as "pretty flower girls," sold bouquets at the corner of Royal and Canal streets for the last ten years were at their posts; the gamblers, ropers in, and bunko-men, chatting pleasantly with the amiable peeler as he passed on his rounds, stood about in negligent attitudes, or leaned in easy grace against the front doors of the saloons and gambling-houses on 8t Charles street; the last relics of the Republican party of the State who had not as yet been provided for were in their accustomed places in front of the Post-Office and Custom-House, waiting patiently, like Micawber, for something to turn up; the ringing of steamboat-bells at the levee gave warming that the up-river boats were about to back out; and as the train on the Mobile Road drew out from the depot, and passed the French Market and Jackson Square, the Mint, the old Pontchartrain depot, and out Elysian Fields street, into the swamp, nothing could have been more mural or lovely as a characteristic Louisiana scene. Soon we were whirled over Chef Menteur, the connecting link between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne, through which the water rushes at a rapid rate, and where the New Orleans sportsman goes to hunt and fish. A little later we crossed the Rigolette, on one of the longest railroad bridges in the country. Indeed, much of the distance from New Orleans to Mobile is over water. The Rigolette is a pass somewhat similar to Chef Menteur, through which the waters of the lakes find their way into Mississippi Sound and the Gulf. It is about three miles long and a mile wide, and there is a long draw in the centre of the railroad bridge to allow of the passage of the vessels navigating between New Orleans and other parts on the lakes, and those on the Gulf. The Havana and Florida trade is mostly conducted through this channel.

before, much of the distance from New Oreases, before, much of the waters of the kines for which the waters of the kines find their vay into Masistapis Oston and the Galf. It is about the waters of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day in the course of the raitroad breight to day the course of the co

and left. me \$5,00. Besides, I won \$800 to day from some of them monte-fellers. They thought because I'm a green ca ledrover they could cheat me. "

Rogue No. 1—"Is that sol why, I didn't know anybody could beat them."

Then No. 2 in I was a best lemme show the card and began manipulating them on the knee of No. 1, who soon commenced making small bets, which he won, as the dealer so handled them that the better could always see the card which he was betting on, either by nowner being turned, or in some other way. The proposed to this little by-plays an interested observer of this little by-plays and interest of the plays and the cards it could hear everything, however, ithough it was conducted in whisper. The brakenam was at the end of the car, and I am confident.

After the two rogues had card of this on a little while, the dealer bantered the Pennsylvanian to make a bet. He replied that he never bet. His new friend, however, arged him to make a bet. He replied that he never bet. His new friend, however, arged him to make a bet. He replied that he never bet. His new friend, however, the card he was betting on, and showed it to the greenhorm. After much urging, the dealer by the plays and the large of the plays and the large of

He had hardly got to the end of the car before up comes

ROGUE NO. 3

as an officer. He tapped Rogue No. 1 on the shoulder, and said:

"See here, sir, I am an officer. I understand that there has been gambling in this seat. If that is the case, it will be my duty to take you off the train at the next station and put you in jail. Have you been gambling?"

Rogue No. 1—"N-n-o! no! I haven't been gambling. O no, indeed, there has been no gambling around here."

Rogue No. 3 then put about the same question to the greenhorn, who, hearing that he was

Rogue No. 3 then put about the same question to the greenborn, who, hearing that he was going to be taken to prison, denied emphatically that he had seen any gambling going on. The whole monte-party left the train at the fext station, but they had full charge of the car until they got there. They were up and down through the passage-way all the time, and I do not think it would have been safe for an unarmed man to have interfered with them. When the conductor came around the next time I inquired why he allowed those monte men to run on his train and rob his passengers. He replied that he did not know there were any on board. I pointed out the man who had been victimized, but the Pennsylvanian was so thoroughly frightened at the idea of being arrested that he at first denied it; but finally, after becoming satisfied that he was in no such danger, he admitted his loss.

that he at first denied it; but finally, after becoming satisfied that he was in no such danger, he admitted his loss.

The number and character of emigration to the Far West is surprising. West of St. Louis a very respectable proportion of the travel is on emigrant tickets. So far as Omaha they travel about as well as other passengers, except that they do not have the benefit of sleeping-car accommodations. Some cars were nearly full of people traveling as emigrants, and a large proportion of them were Americans, leaving the crowded East. Many stop in Kansas, and many in Nebraska and Colorado, while some—indeed, a large majority of those who go over the Pacific Kailroads—go through to San Francisco, and thence to Oregon and Washington Territory. The Union Pacific Railroad sends out a full train of emigrants each day from Omaha, which is better patronized than the express train, and by what appeared to me a very decent class of people,—many of them worth considerable money. The seats in the emigrant-cars are not cushioned, and it takes nine days from Omaha to San Francisco,—a pretty hard, long ride for people who are not tough.

The rates of fare from Omaha to San Francisco.—

those who go beyond change to the Central Pacific. West of this point the Pullman palacecars do not run, the Central running their own sleepers. To my mind, the Central Pacific is a much better-managed road than the Union. The cars are a little smaller, but more comfortable and eleaner, and the employes more civil and attentive.

and Irish-heve been buying arms secretly and in large quantities, pr eparatory to a general uprising. Yesterday morning the report was widely and excitedly circulated that the organizations in Brooklyn had assumed such threatening proportions and attitude that the Twen-ty-third Regiment of the National Guard and other regiments had been placed under waiting orders in anticipation of early active work.

There is no doubt that a large number of clubs of workingmen have lately been organized i Brooklyn, and that at their meetings the wildest sort of Communism is talked. Their ostensible purpose is solely political, and it is significant that their most active work is in the wards where the Republican and Democratic parties are most nearly equal, the idea being to hold the balance of power in the fall elections. No the balance of power in the fall elections. No efforts at arming or drilling have been made. The numbers thus organized are considerable. There is little doubt that a large number of the unemployed, and of tramps and criminals, would plunge eagerly into any riots. But the labor agitators and Communists, however much their inclination, have very little means. Many independent military companies exist, especially among the Germans; but, as far as could be learned, no supplies of arms or ammunition have been bought recently in this city. From California, however, the accounts indicate that

have been bought recently in this city. From California, however, the accounts indicate that a general uprising is proposed in order to oust the Chinese from the State.

A gentleman, well informed in military matters, who believes that a riot is near at hand, said yesterday: "It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that active, though secret, preparations are being made to repeat the scenes of last summer. The Communistic sentiment is waxing strong; it is gaining ground here and in Western cities. Agents are buying up arms here; emissaries of secret military organizations are going throughout the country, preparing plans for a simultaneous uprising of the victous and the unemployed. That the authorities of Chicago have a wholesome fear of these men is shown by the fact that they have sent recently to this city to purchase a battery. One of the Chicago Communists was in this city lateiy, and confessed to a friend that they had 5000 men, there, sworn to stand to people,—many of them worth considerable money. The seats in the emigrant-cars are not cushioned, and it takes nine days from Omaha to San Francisco,—a pretty hard, long ride for people who are not tough.

The rates of fare from Omaha to San Francisco are: First-class, \$100; second-class, \$75;

any price, grow bitter, and will readily join any undertaking, no matter how visionary or desperate, which promises to give them relief. They know if the gain proves small, the loss will be smaller still. They have sounded such depths of misery during these hard times that they fear nothing.

"These will form the rank and file, who demand bread and work. Then will come the great army of tramps, who flocked to the scenes of riot last summer. No one was punished for the acts of violence committed then. Why should they who fired property and shed blood then fear that the law will be more severe again? There was that man in Pennsylvania who was they who fired property and shed blood then fear that the law will be more severe again? There was that man in Pennsylvania who was charged with shooting down two National Guardsmen, and yet escaped punishment. These wretches will plunge into any movement that promises plunder with perfect assurance. Preparations should be made here before it is too late. The appropriation of \$200,000, just voted, will give the National Guard of this city blankets, overcoats, canteens, etc., the only part of a regular camping outfit which they lack. I believe that all the companies should be put under camp-drill at once. It is the only way to insure safety for the city."

Inquiry among dealers in arms and ammuni-

be put under camp-drill at once. It is the only way to insure safety for the city."

Inquiry among dealers in arms and ammunition failed to show any ground for uneasiness about a rising in this city. They all declared that business was pever duller than now: that very few arms were bought by residents of the city, and that the chief orders came from Iilinois, which is making great efforts to get together a good militia, and from California, where organizations are arming secretly to unite and expel the Chinese from the State.

Joseph W. Frazier, of New Church street, who fills orders for guns and ammunition from all parts of the country, said yesterday: "This question of Communism is greatly exaggerated. There is no doubt that much discontent exists, mainly because of lack of work. But these people talk a great deal, and do precious little. In this city no organization that I know of are making any efforts to arm and equip themselves. There are many independent military companies here, principally among the Germans and Irish. They are like the German Turners and have their regular piaces of meeting. They have arms which they benegit vers Germans and Irish. They are like the German Turners and have their regular piaces of meeting. They have arms which they bought years ago, just after the War, but of ammunition they have no supply, and hence could do nothing against good troops. The French Communists do an immense amount of talking, but they are empty braggarts. Aside from the Garde Lafayette, which is an independent company made up of respectable French residents, there is only one other French company which I know of, and that does not number 100 rifles. There are probably about as many men in all know of, and that does not number 100 rifles. There are probably about as many men in all these companies as in the Natianal Guard of this city, but they have no ammunition and no money to buy any. They are practically powerless. A "row" will doubtless come this summer. We usually have one in July or August, but unless the local Government is without any backbone, no trouble need be auticipated.

"We have received no city orders lately. In fact the yen traile was never more starnant.

"We have received no city orders lately. In fact the gun trade was never more stagnant than now. Our orders come principally from Illinois and California. They have had a scare in Chicago over Communism, and the State is trying to do something in the way of an organized militia. They have ordered a battery for Chicago,—an excellent step, even if they are not obliged to use the cannon. It would surprise you to see how few State, have a well-equipped militia. Only New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and, perhaps, Rhode Island, for so small a State, have well-organized companies. Kentucky has not a vania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and, perhaps, Rhode Isiand, for so smail a State, have well-organized companies. Kentucky has not a single uniformed company, though there are many strong, independent bodies of militia. Missouri became alarmed about a year ago and set about organizing a National Guard. Iilinois is now doing the same work. From the South and Southwest we get many orders for arms, and a large number of independent military companies have been formed, but these are by the best people and for the maintenance of order. Letters have been numerous from California, asking the price of arms, which it is naively stated are wanted for shooting game, which is anusually abundant. There is little doubt that trouple will soon follow out there. The feeling against the Chinese seems to be gaining ground. It is not confined to San Francisco, but has spread throughout the State. Should an outbreak occur there, it will come East like wildfre, and may become general. In these riots the authorities do not take vigorous measures at the start. All the trouble last summer grew out of the Baltimore riots, and the mismanagement in the attemyts to suppress the m." KSCHATRIYA.

England's Power in the Cradle of Humanity.

Millions of Hindus Awaiting the Bugle-

Call to Fight Russians.

An Army that May Prove a Frankenstein Monster.

New York Herald.

Ethnologists have traced an intimate connection between the saffron-clad Gallowglasses of Ireland and the saffron-clad Rajputs but no record exists of their actual migration. Now, however, native troops from Indiacavalry, infantry, and sappers and miners-are actually affoat en route to Malta,-a mere adranced guard, it is supposed. IMPEDIMENT OF CASTE.

The movement is very significant. Since the days when Sir Sydnev Smith, with his seamen and some battalions of Indian Sepoys, helped to beat off the great Napoleon from Acre the native soldiers of India have never encountered Europeans except on their own soil. Their very religion forbids any but those of the lower castes from crossing the sea, the kala pani, or "black water." But the railroads where high and low are thrown together, and Angio-vernacular education and employment Government and the commercial interests have of late years broken down these Brahminical barriers. Holy men, who, twenty years ago, shuddered with horror at accidental contact with a European, and bathed from head to foot to cleanse themselves from the alleged pollution, now, as clerks and officials every degree, are in constant communication with the impure of lower castes and other races, and content themselves with dipping their fingers in a finger-glass after the day's work, by way of ceremonial ablution. Caste will no longer prevent the adhesion of native troops to any expedition which promise glory and plunder. Time was when regiments mutinied at being ordered to cross the Bay of Bengal to Burmah. Since then Burmah has been mainly garrisoned by Hindostanees; they formed the chief part of the force employed in the Persian War; are in garrison in China now; and, in the Abyssinian War, which raised the commander to the Peerege as Lord Napier of Magdala, not the least efficient soldiers were the Madras Sappers and Miners, a battalion of whom, under Maj. Prendergast, Royal Engineers, a Victoria Cross officer, forms a portion

of the contingent now plowing the waves toward WHERE PROM. England can, in six months, land 1,000,000 of fighting men of an excellent class on the shores of the Sea of Marmora. It is merely a question of money. How can this be done? Statistics show that the total army under pay in India, including nearly 70,000 Europeans, is under 200,000. Where are the rest of the million to come from? Or, where are the supporting millions, which could also be raised, to come from? A clance over the history of the English occupation of India will show this. The Honorable East India Company in its modest beginnings found India under the heel of the Moguls and their satraps, with a few independent Hindoo Governments. To defend their factories and fight the French, who gave them considerable annovance, they recruited small numbers of Sepovs, and, having drilled them after the European fashion, found them very efficient. Then they drilled more as they gradually "found themselves obliged" to extend their possessions, till, when the mutiny of 1857 broke out, there were nearly 300,000 troops in the three great armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay,—artillery, regular cavalry, infantry, and engineers.

Now we come to the source of England's mignty power which may be raised from India. The feudal idea obtains under every gloss of modern civilization throughout India. From the Nizam of Hyderabad with his 40,000 magnificently equipped troops, under detailed British officers, to the petty zanindar or country gentleman, with a few acres, every native of rank has a body guard of soldiers, from half a dozen up to armies. These men have been trained to arms from the cradie. With the cold steel they can do anything. Probably nine out of ten can slice an apple with a sabre. Tentpegring and of the Sea of Marmora. It is merely a ques tion of money. How can this be done? Sta

armies. These men have been trained to arms from the cradie. With the cold steel they can do anything. Probably nine out of ten can slice an apple with a sabre. Tentpegging and polo are their daily amusements. They have nothing to do but to practice for war, which they never get a chance to engage in, and talk of the glories of their ancestors. And their horses, with strong infusion of Arab blood, are perfect chargers. A war would be a godsend to these fellows. We hear that the Begum of Bhopai has signified that her entire army is ready to move out of India to fight the Russians. That feeling is no doubt shared by every idle swashbackler in the country. There is at least 1,000,000 of such men to-day receiving pay from one rajah or noble or another in India, with 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of humble triends and hangers-on who are very anxious to be taken into service, and are as proficient in all military exercises as the happy "ins." The Mussulmans alone number 40,000,000 in India, and to sustain the Sulran they would surely furnish their best men. Many of these troops are "regulars," just as much as the British Sepoys. They have the same arms and equipments, the same officers, the same discipline. The great majority are utterly Asiatic in these matters, but though notas good as the regulars are not to be despised. They have shown their mettle on many a well-fought field, and the cavalry in particular are probably as fine, as well horsed, and as formidable in every particular as ever the Mamelukes were.

Summary of Forces.

To particularize the forces England can count

To particularize the forces England can count on at once at a pinch (some, of course, having to be left behind in India in any event to keep the country tranquil and resist outside attacks) there is the British army in the three Presidencies and Lieutenant-Governorships, horse, foot, and artillery, 70,000.

Regular native cavairs, infants, and foot, and artillery, 70,000.

Regular native cavalry, infantry, and sap-

Regular native cavalry, infantry, and sapgers and miners.

Robilias and Arabs in the Nizam's army
under strict drill and discipline, of all
arms, under European officers.

40,000
In Bhopal, of all arms.

5,000
Belonging to Scindiah and the Giucowar,
of all arms.

20,000
In Travancore, all infantry.

6,000
Elelonging to other Princes.

50,000
England can call on Sikhs and Punjaubees
for irregular cavalry and artillery.

100,000

Making a total of ..... 421,000

also something remarkable. A bridle, with links of solid gold, will be patched with a bit of old rope. One will wear boots, and another loose flowing pantaloons; one a short purole jacke and another a scarlet caftan with gold lace and several large holes in it, hanging down to his beels; some will have pistols and all will have several kinds of knives stuck about them. But this chaos can all be reduced to order. It is merely a question of man millinery. They are good fighting material and well skilled in the use of their tools. Give them European officers, uniforms, and breech-loaders, and they would sook show themselves worth something.

Then there are the Ghoorkas from the Nepaul army,—terribic little active men, with awful knives, sharp on the inside like a sickle, and dead shot with even the primitive weapons they go bunting with. Nor need the Burmese be omitted,—a big, burly, good humored race, now very friendly to the English, they have shown themselves terrible fighters. Nor should we leave out the Malays and the Arabs, who fill the coasting vessels and even short voyage craft from the Straits of Babemandeb to Hong Kong.

They are excellent scamen and brave men, too.

THE OFFICERS AND TROOPS.

As to officers to command the new battalions able to speak the native languages, there are plenty of them. The disestablishment of three great armies has left hundreds of them shelved in retirement or occupied in civil pursuits under the Government. And if the word of command is to be delivered in English instead of in Hindustani, as heretofore, the rifle volunteers of England, or even details from the line, could be relied on to furnish any number of wing commandants and adjusants.

Like all Asiatics, the native troops of India

are prone to panic, and, when their leaders are slain, are apt to run like sheep, just as their troops did in the days of Darius and Xerxes. Brigaded with Europeans, and under European officers, their natural dash and bravery are supplemented by dogged atubbornness. How they fought in Cabul, in a fearful winter, on very short rations; at Lucknow, against very heavy odds; and in hundreds of other places, is matter of history. Hero-worship is a strong characteristic. When they like an officer, they love him and would die for him. They will travel in their old age hundreds of miles on foot to see an officer under whom, in his callow youth, they may long ago have served. In spite of caste, Brahmins have nursed officers and their wives when stricken helpless, with all their servants, by deadly fever, with the devotion, and tenderness, and delicacy of Miss Dix or Florence Nightingale, or the noble Sisters of Charity in our War, and not shrunk from performing the most loathsome offices of the sick chamber. In fact, to those who know and understand him, the native soldier of India is a remarkably good sort of fellow. Caste-of course, sets a good deal in the way with some of them, but many are not troubled with it at all, and all relax its observances on occasions. They are always ready for hunting or fishing, or anything in the shape of sport; many of them are excellent cricketers, and the Madras sappers and miners, very black and low caste men, of grand physique, officered by the Royal Engineers and wearing the same uniform, barring a tall black puggri or turban, instead of a Busby, are notorious for having "no prejudices. They will drink rum and eat salt horse or mess pork with any Jack Tar from Portsmouth, or long-legged dragoon from York-shire.

Portsmouth, or long-legged dragoon from Yorkshire.

THE MATTER OF PHYSIQUE.

Except the Sikhs and Punjaubers, who are fair, big men, not unlike handsome Scotchmen in face and physique, and the Ghoorkas, who are little, stocky, bandy-legged animals, the majority of the natives are slender, sinewy fellows, and weigh little, though the average height is good, and the Bengais and Telingas of the Coromandel Circars (where were raised on an emergency the famous "Now or Never" Chicacole regiments) are far above the average height of Europeans. They are all fond of holidays, and they get plenty of them. Both Mohammedans and Hindoos have very numerous religious festivals, and for some of them, such as the Mohurrum of the former and the Ayuldhya of the latter, several days' leave are always granted.

Yes, it would be easy for England to raise troops who know the use of their weapons as

Yes, it would be easy for England to raise troops who know the use of their weapons as it was for us to raise recruits who didn't know the butt from the muzzle of a gun, just by paying for them. Suppose, though, she should raise too many! Perhaps they might mutiny. It would be odd if John Bull were hoist by his own petard, and London were prepared for the coming New Zealanders by a Frankenstein army drawn from India in order to humiliate Russia.

THE O. A. U.

Address by the President, Mr. Edwin Cowles -The Dangers to America from Roman-

Catholicism.

Washington Special to New York Herald.

The following address by President Edwin Cowles, of the O. A. U., has been issued secretly to the Order, with the following indorsement in red ink on the last page: "This address is only for members of the Order, to be in charge of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and not for general distribution. The of the Councils, to be read before Councils. if desired. They are to be considered as part of nembered that the "Senate" of the Order closed its annual session yesterday in Washington, which city is to be the future headquarters

ton, which city is to be the future headquarters of the fraternity.

To the Members the Order of the American Union—Bnotheus: The Senate, at its last annual meeting, held in Cleveland, O... Sept. 4 and 5, after having honored me by electing me its President, requested, by resolution, that I should prepare an address to be read before each Legislature and Council of the Order. Agreeably to that request, I have the honor to issue the following address in as brief and concise manner as possible, giving you an account of the doings of that meeting, submitting the platform we have adopted, showing the danger the future of our country is under from Romish enerouchments, detailing the plan of operations agreed upon, stating the encouraging prospect we now have of our noble Order being extended into into every State in the Union, and showing by the programme adopted how we can save our beloved country from the danger of Romish domination in the future:

The meeting of the Senate was perfectly harmonious in its action, the minutes of which have been printed and sent to the different Legislatures and Councils. The present Constitution was amended by striking out the clause allowing the Senate officers to become ex-officio life-members of that body, the objection to it being that in the course of time life-members would soon outnumber the regular members, saying notains of the

of that body, the objection to it being that in the course of time life-members would soon outnumber the regular members, saying nothing of the policy of such life-membership being wrong in principle.

The Constitution was also amended by striking out the clause levying a per capita tax on new members of the Senate. It was seen that when the members of the Order multiply and reach up into the tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands the amount of revenue coming in would be far in excess of the needs of the Senate, and, in lieu of a per capita tax, the system has been adopted in the amendment of levying an assessment on each Legislature to pay the estimated expenses of the Senate. The Constitution, as amended, has been submitted to the several Legislatures, for ratification. The following platform of principles was unanimously adopted, which I submit to you for your approval:

1. Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution forever forbidding any appropriation of paolic money, property, or credit for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of any institution under sectarian control.

directly of indirectly, of any institution and extention for the benefit of any one religious sect.

3. Pavoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all church the National Constitution requiring all church the National Constitution requiring all church to be held by trustees, the conjoes of the members of the outgoing the same.

4. Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all property, including that owned by ecclessastical bodies, to be taxed, with the exception of public property and cometeries.

5. Pavoring compulsory education.

8. To maintain and enforce a universal, unsectarian free-school system.

7. To resist all organized ecclesiastical interferincivil affairs.

Now, brothers, to arrive directly at the point, I need only to call your sttention to the alarming increase in our country of the most infolerant of all religious sects, the Roman Catholics, whose history is written in blood, and is emoodied in these words,—ambition, persecution, superstition, intolerance, inquigition, Josattism, and priestract. Endough one in 131 of our population; therefore, and in the second of the propulation of the propulation in the second of the propulation; the propulation in the propulation of the propulation; the propulation in the propulation of the propulation in the propulation of the prop

two great political parties, sufficient to compel one or the other to adopt our platform. The prospect of being sole to do so is greater for the reason that as between the two parties there is ecacedy an issue,—so little, if any, that there is some likelihood that one of these parties may become disintegrated. The financial question will, in all probability, be settled by that time; the Southern question is practically settled; the tariff is supported by both parties; and there is absolutely no question left for the two parties to have contest over, and I firmly believe that by our pushing the work of the Order and having it established in every State of the Union, by 1880 we may be able to number over a quarter of a million of members. Should we succeed in forcing one or the other party to adopt our platform, the result will be that the question of the danger of Romish ascendency will be discussed and agitated all over the Union, and in that way the people will be educated to a knowledge of the subject, giving them information such as they never had before; for instance, such information as I have given in this address. They will become awakened to a sense of the gravity of the situation, so much so that the party adopting our platform will sweep the whole country just as the opposition of these amendments our glorious school system will remain undisturbed, and the labor of the frocked Jesuits and priests against the same will be as futile as the dashing of the waves is against the granite rock-bound coast. Let us remember that we are working to save our country from a fate that makes one shadder to contemplate,—to hand down to our children the priceless inheritance we have received from our forefathers, and, by so remembering, be nerved for the work. Let us feel the great responsibility now resting on us to improve the opportunity we now have, when Reme is still in the minority, and when one of the great parties will be rifle to accept our platform and add these proposed amendments to the fundamental laws of

Mr. Wheeler, of New Hampshire, who died worth \$11,000, seems to have been a pleasant sort of a man. His will says, "Excend it all on my tombstone." Some of the heirs have already filed objections to this, and the money will probably be expended on the lawyers. Mr. Wheeler will be extremely fortunate if he gets a hemlock slab for a tombstone.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Marin Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

n Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 J. C. R. SIMAS, DOCACLES TWENTY-SECONDS.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Mailson-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Faney
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—\$15,000—THE NORTHEAST CORNER
of Haisted and Adams-st., 100 feet on Haisted by 76.
feet on Adams st., 100 feet on Haisted by 76.
feet on Adams st., with all the buildings. This corner
will pay \$4.500 rent per year: it is the cheapest business property offered.
\$4.500—\$2.000down, 52x150 footlot on northeast corner of Haisted and Mather-sis., 1 block south of Harrison: certainly cheap.
The pretitient new 3-story and basement octagon stone-front dwelling on the West Side,
and lot, with brick barn, stone steps, stone sidewalks,
every modern improvement; house is just completed,
and lot, with brick barn, stone steps, stone sidewalks,
every modern improvement; house is just completed,
and is perfect: it is a barrain; \$2.500 down; on Pariav., near Union Park; some one will get a bargain here.
\$3,500—\$1.000 down, first-class 2-story and basement
10-room brick dwelling, barn, and lot 22x125 (cora-r),
on Warren-av., cast of Western-av.; this house was
sold 5 years ago at \$11,000; furnace and gas factures go
\$3,001—\$2 stories and lot 30x180 feet on Lake-st., between Union and Haisted-sts. (clear); rents \$36 per
month; good business chance.
\$7,000—An elegant o tagon front 3-story brick dwelling, lot 30x107, south front, on Indians-st., between
State and Dearborn-sts.
\$2,600—\$20.000 nt, 10-room framed dwelling, barn,
and lot 25x183, between Desplaines and Haisted-sts.;
lot is worth \$3,000 at auction.

100 nt 100 n

POR SALE—\$222 PER ACRE. 30 ACRES RIGHT at South Park and within 100 feet of depot; the finest piece of land in Cook County, high and dry; it south Park and within 100 feet of depot; the finest piece of land in Cook County, high and dry; it souths ago at \$3,000 per acre, and was appraised six months ago at \$3,000. We need money, and we are tound to soil; is there no man who will but the land? It is free and clear. Title perfect. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—\$75 PER ACRE—195 ACRES OF AS good farm land as there is in the State, the N. E. M. of Sec. \$4, T. 38, R. 18, just six miles southwest of the Union Stock Yards, and only twelve miles from Court-House in Chicago: only half-mile from depot; and if it is not as good land as there is in Illinois, I will nay your expenses to see it and back. It was held as 8500 per acre. To and is the cheapest body of good and that has been offered in Cook County since '36; free and clear; title perfect.

Sil per acre—640 acres, one whole section, four miles from St. Marys, in Iroquois County, Ill.; sec. 23, T. 29, E. 11, West: not one acre of wet land; 60 acres of fine timber; \$2,500 down; write and find out what it is, and come and buy it; it will make an elegant farm. Where can you buy good farm land in 80 miles of Chicago for \$12 per acre? It is certainly a bargain, and when you get a bargain, and see a chance to make money, why don't you take it? It is one of the best sections in Iroquois County.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DAIRY FARM, SITuacked within one mile of Huntley Station on the Northwestern Railroad, and about 50 miles from Chicago. The land is high, rolling, and well watered. This farin will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to JAMES H. GILBERT, 70 LaSalle & L. Room 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS SITUATED IN Crown Point, Ind. For particulars address H. J. SHOUTTERS, as above.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY ON ONE OF THE LEAD-Ing streets, doing an excellent business; two ovens; everything in first-class order. For particulars apply to H. TEMPLETON. 213 Randolp-4t.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILK ROUTE ON THE WEST Side. Address F 30. Tribune office. A Side. Address F 30. Tribune office.

\$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 5.000 \text{ first-class hotel; errything in the house is new; house well filled with good-paying borders; location the best for first-class trade; the owner wishes to go abroad for one or two years. If you want a permanent, paying bostness, and have the cash, please address £ 7. Trioune office.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bong, etc., at LAUNDE'RS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. ON Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuable of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed, 50 East Madison-st. Established 1880.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EACHANGE FOR Currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company. MISCELLANEOUS. COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, MOTHS EXTERMI-nated by contract. Warranted. Article sold. House examined free. A.OAKLEY & CO., 180 Washington-st.

Chased by contract. Warranted. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 Washington-st.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—AT PRICES that will surprise the closest buyers; just received the latest novelies in wall paper, window shades, paints, oils, and giasat conference on the latest styles and prices before buying claswhere. F. H. KOEHSEL, 1203 and 1203 south State-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearbowness.

MUSICALS

CLIV. PIANOFORTES AND ORGANS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD. LOWEST PHILUES OUARANTERD.

154 State-st., Chicago.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's east-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 363 State-st.

WANTED-SIX TAILORS TO MAKE CUSTON COALS. Call at H. COHE'S, 133 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies

WANTED - 200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
Jowa and Missouri, wages \$1.40 and \$1.50 per
day; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 booth Water. WANTED-400 RAILROAD LABORERS ON grade, 100 on repairs, 2 foreman, 1 bridge carpater, 25 tie makers, At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 Wes Randolph-st. WANTED-15 RAILROAD-TIE MAKERS TO GO to Sigel, Ill.; prompt pay; steady work. Abdly Monday forenoon. T. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, 145 Fifth-av.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-BOOK AGENTS. HISTORY OF THE TUrko-Russian War. A grand opportunity for general and canvassing agents for the new work entitled, "History of the Dominion of Canada, Engiand, and United States from 1800 to 1878, with a full account of the Turko-Russian War and the complications, between England and Russia, with Biographical 8-4ce of the Fresent Leading Statesmen and Hilliary 34n of all Nations." It has been pronounced "a grand historic tripartite prodicy." 150 beautiful flustration, extinonials, and circulars sent free to any address. Apply to TUTTLE & COMPANY, 192 Washington-ss., Boston, Mass. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TEND BAR AT 806 South Halsted-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL OF Michigan-av.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR Norwegian girl to do general housework, also able to cook Apply 267 North State-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—TO FURNITURE MANUfacturers, etc.—A middle-aged and experienced
man, who travels constantly through lilinois, lows,
Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska among turnfure
dealers, wishes some other goods in connection with his
own; sell on commissions; farniture preferred. Address & 79, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH LUM-berman who was raised in a mill and graduated on the yard; understands the business from the stump to the consumer. Address M C. care Pictorial Printing Company, 74 and 78 kandolph-68. TO REAT\_HOUSES.

West Side.
TO RENT-VERY LOW TO PIRST-CLASS PARTY, fine new marble-front house, 213 Ashiand-av.; gas fixtures, furnace, and range. Inquire at No. 135 South Clark-st. Clark-st.

TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH. 3-STORY BRICK
Thouse, 966 West Polk-st.; \$12, 2-story brick, 426
Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK
Thouse, 38 Harvard-st; \$7, first floor 1149 West
Taylor-st. Inquire 35 Western-av.

TO RENT-NO. 110 SOUTH PARK-AV.-FIRSTleas house and large brick bars. Apply to owner,
from 15. 75 Dearoora-st.

TO RENT-STONE FRONT HOUSE WITH GAS
1 fixtures and all modern improvements; 116 Rhodesav.: low rent. BEVE DOT: 98.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, A VERY CONVENIENT brick cottage, one story and basement, 7 rooms beside bath-room, store-room, pantries, closets, etc. 5 hot and cold water, stationary marbie-to, wash-stands, marble mantles, and everything complete, boatton on Indiana-x. between Thirty-secreption of the will reply it reasonable proposed ble and prompt-paying tenant. Address XXX, Tribuna office.

TO RENT-A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, stone front, No. 758 Michigan-av., near iwenty-second-st.; wiii rent to A No. 1 private boarding-nouse. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in Francton proper, very cheep. BavEst-IDGE & DEWEY, 5e Dearborn st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS. South Side. TO RENT-A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, 88 per month. 55 Forrest-av.

West Side.
TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements.
Apply at No. 83 South Morgan-st. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-PRONT OFFICES AND ROOMS, SIN-gle and en suite. Inquire at 194 Clark-st., Room 5.

Docks and Yards. TO RENT-DOCK CORNER BEACH AND POLK sts., 200x530, with brick office, barn, sheds, rall road-tracks, etc. BAIRD & BRADL&Y, 90 Lasaile-st

Miscellancous,
TO RENT-48 PER MONTH-FINE BRICK BASE.
T ments, 157% and 150 Van Buren-st., near Sherman. TO RENT-LARGE S-STORY ERICK BUILDING, corner Clinton and DeKoven-sts. suitable for fine carpenter shop or furniture. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 9) Lassile-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOTEL IN Minnesota or Nebraska for a term of years; give full-description and price, amount of rent. Ad-dress K 43, Trioune office.

TO EXCHANGE. TOEXCHANGE-BROWN STONE-PRONT DWELL ing. brick barn, and lot 25x127, south front on Vr State and Dearborn-sts.

State and Dearborn-sts.

\$2,630-\$30, down, 10-room framed dwelling, barn, and lot 23x123, both front on Van Buren-st., lot is worth \$3,000 at auction.

F. B. BOYD,
Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN.
N. Y., real estate, the first-class No. 635
West Washington-st., between Robey and Hoyne: 2-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements and in first-class order. Inquire of F. SCHMANN, Briggs House, Randolphst.

FOR SALE-NTS, SOUTH FRONT, HURON-ST.
Also lots on North Dearborn-av, and North State-st.
Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohlo-at.

FOR SALE-AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 100X100
I fact on Sedgwick-st., with three housessome block from Division. Brings at present \$1,300 a fear. F 3, Trioune office.

SUBURBAN REAL SSTATE,
FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT One block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 141 Lassaile-st., Room 4.
FOR SALE-\$25 PER ACRE. 30 ACRES RIGHT for shown free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 141 Lassaile-st., Room 4.
FOR SALE-\$25 PER ACRE. 30 ACRES RIGHT for shown free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; sbatract free: railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; batract free; railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN free; batract free; railroad fare; 10 cents. IRA BROWN f

Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH OR STOCK OF MERchandise 360 acres and 160 acres of well improved
land, flowing artesian well, and 316 miles from cheese
factory and railroad station, in Iroquois County, will
pay small amount of cash. Address E. W. HURLBUT,
Vatecka, ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST STOCK-farms in the State, consisting of over 1,000 acres, For particulars apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 91 Washington-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand carriages, comprising Wood Bros. coupe, coupe rockaway. Ten Brocke park phaeton, top and open-side spring business buggles, our own make, Browster speeding waron, and several others, at very close prices. Also, full line of the celebrated Concord express wagons and trucks. We invite an inspection. PENNOYEL & CO., 300 to 380 Wabash-av.

EXCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, BERLINE CABRIOLETS, PARIS VICTORIAS.

COUPE RUCK WAYS.

PARIS VICTORIAS.

PARIS VICTORIAS.

PARIS VICTORIAS.

PARIS VICTORIAS.

PARIS VICTORIAS.

PARIS VICTORIAS.

PROUGHAMS.

LIGHT COUPES.

LIGHT COUPES.

LIGHT COUPES.

LIGHT COUPES.

LIGHT COUPES.

Also a consider colors: durable saluting.

A CRITICAL INSPECTION SOLICITIZED.

PRICES REDUCED TO CORRESPOND

WITH THE TIMES.

Also, well assorted stock of our well-known sidespring business buggies, the standard for general
excellence and style, and our medical control of the couper of the

up-stairs.

YOR SALE-2 HORSES, 3 EXPRESS WAGONS, 3
sets single harness; will be sold at reasonable
prices as we have no further use for them. D. D.
MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Sides

428 COTTAGE GIOVE AV.—BOARD AND tlemen preterred; terms exceedingly moderate.

PRAIRIE AV. NEAR SIXTERNTH-ST.—BOARD for one couple without children; house modern room sicove. Address N 55, Tribune office.

room alcove. Address N 55, Tribune office.

Hotels.

Drown's Hotels.
Drowns, with board. 85, 55, 50 per week; without board, 82 and 82 50; day board, 83, 56; lodging, 50;
ULARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357
Usate-st. 4 blocks south of the Palmer House to board and room, per day, 81, 50 to 82; per week; 85, 87, and 88. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, 318 AND 320 WABASH-AV.—Pleasant rooms and first class table at bottom prices. Call and see before you locate ejsewhere.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, 81, 50 per day; \$4, 50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL, 503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st.—Board, with furnished frout parlor and bedroom; terms reasonable.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—All newly-furnished rooms, with board; day-board, \$4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A

BOARD-A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A furnished alcove room or solte (bath, gas, and closets), with board, in a private family; no other boarders; state terms and full particulars. Address HOME, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN

the world-Importers' staple article—pleases everybody—Trade prices—Largest Company in Americaconstnually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—
best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular

to KOBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American

TEX.D., 43 Vessey.st. N. Y. P. O. Box 1.257.

LOST AND FORING.

LOST AND FORING.

DO FOR RETURN OF CANARY BIRD ESCAPED Sanday from 114 Wassesper., second door.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE FOR All househelf goods and merchandias, 200 to 200 Rampoiph-st. (rises Block); lowest rates; cash advances.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID sily Edition, one year.
arts of a year. per month
unday Edition: Literary and Beligious
Double Sheet.
attricaty Edition, twelve pages.
ni-Weekly, one year
arts of a year. per month. 812.00 One copy, per year.
Club of four.

trances may be made either by draft, expres re order, or in registered letters, at contents to CITY SUBSCRIBERS,

orner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill. rs for the delivery of The Taibune at Evanstor rood, and Hyde-Park left in the counting-root TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK -Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc FADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelier H. MAHLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.-American Exchange, 449 Strand

HENRY F. GILLIO, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS

McVicker's Theatre. Hooley's Theatre. ndolph street, between Clark and LaSalle Haverly's Theatre.

New Chicago Theatre. lark street, opposite Sherman Ho

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks wer worth 991 cents on the dollar in gold and

The new Quebec Ministry have lost no me in putting into practice their pledge of reform. They voluntarily surrender 20 ed to about \$3,000, and will at once abol ish the Provincial Police, effecting a saving in this of \$25,000.

The mournful consolation of burying h children with religious services was denied Mrs. Chisolm, whose husband, son, and daughter were cruelly murdered by the chivalry of Kemper County, Mississippi, a little over a year ago, and the remains are to be brought to Washington this week, and the funeral conducted next Sunday in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Mrs. CHISOLM is now a clerk in the Treasury Department.

CATHARINE ESTHER BEECHER, sister of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, died yesterday noon at the residence of the Rev. Thomas K. Bercher, her brother, at Elmira, N. Y. She was born Sept. 6. 1800, at East Hampton, L. I., and was nearly 78 years of age. Her's been a life of activity and usefulness in the endeavor to promote the education of women, though she was opposed to the suf-

Emperor William has been very extensively congratulated already upon his escape from the assassin's bullet, all the sovereig of Europe having hastened to forward the customary assurance of profound thankful-ness, etc. The man who fired the shots denies any attempt upon the for the purpose of killing himself, failing in which, he blazed away on general principles. He is a Socialist of the most aggravate type,—an Anarchist, as he calls himself,—and the story he tells will hardly avail to gave his neck.

There is said to be a gratifying prospe that one of the pet measures of the Demo-crats in the House, the bill for the reduction of the army to 20,000 men, will be defeated. While the Northern Democrats, with the labor-riots of last year fresh in mind, can see no reason for maintaining at its full strength the only element of safety that was then effective in staying the destruction of property and in restoring the supremacy law and order; the Texas who have to deal with the Mexi can Communists who occasionally come over the border with a view to carrying into effect their ideas relative to an equal distribution of cattle, have always with them a some sense of what Federal troops are good for, and it is understood that the delegation will yote solid with the Republicans against the reduction. If this is true the defeat of the bill in the House is a certainty, and the country at large will be greatly relieved when the mischievous measure ha been voted down.

The plans of the House Republicans reference to the Democratic Electoral investigation-project, which were outlined in yesatches, are stated more in detail this morning. In whatever form the resoluion may be introduced by the Democrats, Republican part of the business will be promptly brought forward and pressed ration at the same The statement of DENNIS to the correspondent of the New York Times, that leuty of material for investigation would be ning in addition to the leged to have been perpetrated by the Republicans in Florida, is borne out in the numerous specifications of Democratic frauds in that State set forth in the Republican resolution; and in addition the Democratic majority will be furnished with the opportunity to expose to the counwhich the Electoral votes of Louisiana, Oregon, and Mississippi were sought to be ed for Tilden. The prospect of havng to deal with the question in this shape ced extra caution upon the part of the Democratic Caucus Committee. Their " has not yet been matured, and probably will not be ready for operation before

row at the soonest. Collector WEITZEL, of Cincinnati, whos ce in the probity of the Whisky Ring in that city seems to have calmly withstood the shock of Saturday's seizures, is determined to cheek it out in Washington. He affects to discredit the development of erookedness in his district, and, rather than resign, will carry the fight into the Senate and undertake to demonstrate that he is the victim of a foul conspiracy to displace him in order to make room for another man. nwhile the revenue officials sent to Meanwhite the revenue officials sent to Cincinnati to uncover the francis which Werrzen denies the existence of are conducting themselves very much after the fashion, which prevailed so extensively at the time when "lightning

isfied with involving the Government in a heavy liability for the seizure of several dis-tilleries and rectifying-houses, they propose to push the "conspiracy" to the extent of arresting the proprietors of the crooked esents. The alleged Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati refuses to be set down either as a fool or a knave, and, as the experienced officers who have made the eizures and arrests are certain to manifest a similar unwillingness, it would seem that the alleged Collector has undertaken a big contract in his proposed battle against such

THE ATTACK ON CINCINNATI MORALS. Cincinnati has a code of morality peculiar to itself. The influence of a balmy climate, the easy comfort of the luxurious suburban residences, and the soporific property of the enormous quantity of beer said to be consumed there, seem to have settled down upon the inhabitants and lulled their conscience into a quiet indifference to what other people regard as immoral and reprehensible. impending whisky-prosecutions have developed this characteristic obtuseness of the Cincinnati people in regard to dishonest practices. It has been pretty evident for a year or so that the whisky-men of Cincinnati have been defrauding the Government. The fact that they have been able right along to undersell the distillers at other points is a prima facie evidence of the truth of charge. The comparative statistics of the yield of whisky to the bushel of corn between Cincinnati and Chicago have shown about 340,000 gallons, or about \$300,000 worth of taxes, saved by the Cincinnati people. The investigations of Special Revenue Agents, extending over several months, have discovered several specific of committing it. Yet, in spite of all this, Cincinnati has been unable to comprehend that anything wrong has been done in that virtuous and sleepy climate. The newspapers have been boiling over with inon because Chicago dared to suggest so horrid a thing. Collector WEITZEL has even refused to assist in investigations, and his subordinates have opposed the Revenue Agents at every point, because the idea of any dishonesty in Cincinnati was so prepos terous. Even after the seizures of Saturday the prominent distillers on the Board of Trade flouted a suggestion of fraud, and merely conceded that there may have been some "liberal gauging." By "liberal gauging" is meant the measurement of a barre of whisky at, say, thirty-eight gallons, when it really contained forty-two gallons. But Cincinnati people can't see anything wrong in a little thing like that. under-gauging of a barrel of

whisky by three or four gallons only robs the Government of \$2.70 or \$3.60 per barrel. We presume that the same genial, comfort able, easy-going conscience which approves the "liberal gauging" will also approve the 'liberal" use of stamps, whereby the same stamp is made to do service two or three times. Why not? It is really a matter of economy, for the destruction of one stamp on a barrel, according to law, would require the use of a new stamp when the barrel should be refilled; such a practice would cost the Government a few cents for a new stamp, and also cost the distillers \$35 or \$40 barrel. Cincinnati has set its face against such wicked extravagance as that.

The notion that Cincinnati whisky-men

could do any wrong astonished Collector WEITZEL so much that he set off for Wash ington at once to arraign the Administration for intimating so outrageous a defamation WEITZEL once fairly out of town, and one of the chief guardians of sensitive Cincinnati morality being thus absent from his post, there was a sudden relapse into the ordinary moral views entertained elsewhere. The Revenue Agents immediately seized three rectifying establishments and one distillery, found sufficient evidence of crooked operations, and set about to make more seizures, which will probably take place this week. As matter of course, Collector WEITZEL is per-fectly overwhelmed at information of this procedure,—a ruthless invasion of the moral practices of Cincinnati. He still cannot inderstand how Cincinnati whisky-men can be suspected of fraud. The Cincinnati newspapers will undoubtedly express the same surprise and discredit of the seizures, even after information of such seizures shall have reached them a week or two hence. If the Government Revenue Agents dare to proceed any further in this infamous attack on Cincinnati morality, a popular uprising may be expected, and war may be declared on the United States Government for the insults ofered. Nevertheless, the superior strength of the Federal Government may induce it to constrain Cincinnati to adopt the same code of morals in the whisky business that has been enforced elsewhere. The euphemism of "liberal gauging" may be sponged out of the newspapers, and made to give way to such vulgar terms as "whisky ring," " crooked," etc. Collector WEITZEL may be forced to offer himself up as a martyr to Cincinnati morality. The "truly good" newspapers may be compelled to abandon their high ton of virtuous indignation, and the "grapevine" (a St. Louis whisky-term, we believe) may come to have a new signification on the banks of the Ohio. It is a sad spectaclethis downfall of a whole system of morality, and this invasion of the conscious virtue superinduced by a soothing climate and sleepy habits. Yet it is not altogether without compensation; for it may wake up Cincinnati, and it will certainly secure more attention than was hoped for, even from the

new Music-Hall and this week's Festival. HOW RAILROADS CAN BE RIIN CHEAPTY VanderBILT's letter explaining the reasons for his pooling arrangement with other trunk lines has opened, or probably will open, the eyes of the New York people to the disastrous effects of that system. When Chicago remonstrated with the railroad combinat against the discriminations by which traffic from this city was diverted, the New York people and the press seem to have enjoyed he matter, and could see no particular injustice in the affair. By the pooling arrangement between the trunk VANDERBILT surrendered all the advantages his road possessed, and agreed never to exact less rates of freight over his road to New York than was charged by the Pennsylvania and by the Baltimore & Ohio Roads. The Nation has discovered that, as VAN-DERRILT's roads do not run to Phildelphia or Baltimore, but are essen tially and exclusively New York roads, whatever conduces to the benefit of New York City, its business, and its property, is of course a legitimate result to be by a legitimate management of the roads, so as to draw all possible traffic to that city. It requires no rehearsal of the history of the Erie Canal, with its continuous line of cities, ensively at the time when "lightning or of the New York Central Road, with its through and local traffic, to show how these

great works have contributed to build up New York City, giving it advantages not possible to be attained by other cities. The present arrangement, however, leaves all special reference to New York interests out of the question. Philadelphia and Baltimore are rival cities, having rival systems of railroads, and laboring to esta lish trade between those cities the Great West. VANDERBILT

waived all the advantages of his connections, of his less costly operating, his comparatively level route, and the thickly-settled country through which he runs, and has a conract under which "the New York roads have put this city on an equality with the most favored rival. To this position they are thoroughly committed, and they will plain meaning of which is, that the New York roads agree never to carry freight to that city for less than it can be carried to

Philadelphia or Baltimore by other roads. The Nation, in search of a motive for this renerosity,-this regard for the interests of ther cities at the sacrifice of New York City,-pretends to have discovered the inducing cause. The Grand Trunk Railway refuses to be enforced into the pooling ar rangement, and the Nation, in explaining why that Company refuses to pool, finds ar explanation why the pooling arrangement is ade with the roads to the Southern cities

Let the Nation tell its own story:

Why is it, then, that it [the Grand Trunk] compete with so formidable a rival as the Ne York Central? Because it is insolvent. Insolvency in the case of railway corporations operatively differently from what it does in all prival affairs, inasmuch as it not only does not drive timely ent corporation out of business, but, by iting from its shoulders all responsibility to pay it terest upon bonds and dividends upon stock, entited in a position as though the State had built throad for the Receiver who operates it, an charges him no rental for it; so that a its earnings need accomplish is to replace wear and tear of machinery, rolling stock, and permanent way. Such a rival crushe in its turn the solvent corporation which placed in a position of insolvency. Hence there is nothing which railway Presidents who have their property invested in their corporation's stock as much dread as the insolvency of their rivals. The President of the New York Central's tenderness for the commerce of Philadelphia and Baltimore is plainly nothing but a tenderness for the roads that its own solvent by a rivalry with his road, so that his own solvent road shall not be crushed between the upper and nether millstones of an insolvent road to the north of him, and two insolvent roads to the south of him.

When railroads can be put into the hands Let the Nation tell its own story:

When railroads can be put into the hands f Receivers, who have only to earn enough to keep the roads in repair and to pay operating expenses, then they can carry freight and passengers at very low rates. The com inations of a few years ago to plunder th country by extortionate charges to pay dividends on inflated and dishonest bonds and stocks, partially led to the practical bankruptcy of numerous other railways, and led immense consolidation and wholesale leas ing of unprofitable feeders, and has brought the railroad system generally to the verge of bankruptcy. The substantial roads now feel the embarrassing effects. Pooling s of no avail against railroads that are no afflicted with debts or capital stock calling for interest and dividends. It is a question therefore, whether, if one-half the railroads are now in a condition to do business at the mere cost of maintenance and operating whether eventually all other roads must no come down to the same standard. We d not suggest that this should be so, or that it to be desired, but it looks very much as if

things are drifting that way. In the meantime, there is a bill in the New York Legislature having for its object the establishment of a State supervision of railways and a State regulation and control of freights. This looks very much like Granger took to legislate on this subject, the New York Nation denounced the people as dishonest, as proposing schemes of robbery, and reatened that, sooner than submit to State ontrol, the capitalists whose money was inrested in Western railways would remove the trains and tear up the tracks. Now the same paper unjustly insists upon the appointmen of a Board of Commissioners in that State to take control and supervision of the management of railways, to protect the peopl against the combinations of perilons and un patriotic railway monopolies. Thus does the world move.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNIST INSANITY The Pennsylvania Communist platform chiefly remarkable for the ignorance t displays of the laws that govern man in his relations to civilized society. In every section and subsection of their long, illogica screed, this ignorance crops out, and it has been emphasized, not by expressions of theory, as heretofore, but by the demand that their claims shall be enforced by the law-making power of the country. In other words, their platform takes the ground that Congress or State Legislatures shall create straw money and give it value by a more flat and shall regulate all the relations of capital and labor arbitrarily and without any reference to the condition of the employer, the condition of the market, or the laws of supply and demand. As a sample of the irrational, ignorant, and absurd demands of their plat form, the following plank will do very well Fifth—That, as the wealth of the nation is ounded on labor, the laborer should be protected in its just rights. It is desirable that the hours of abor should be so limited as to afford the laborer than the laborer should be so limited as to afford the laborer than the laborer t labor should be 80 limited as to anore the impore in opportunity to cultivate his mental facultie and enjoy rational social intercourse with hireuds; to earn such reasonable wages as may be an equitable proportion of the profits of his in dustry, and this so that he may smellorate his condition and obtain the comforts and luxuries of life. ition and obtain the comforts and luxuries of life, and thus by increasing consumption open new viewees for industry and new fields for labor; to ducate his children, and thus by universal educate his children, and thus by universal education elevate the laborer and character of the abover for the purpose of attaining these ends.

Leaving one side the evident Communism

which crops out in this plank in the attempt to divide people's property with the laborers the latter taking no risks, of what use would it be for the law to increase wages, unless the same legislation can establish the prices at which the employer shall sell his products and the prices of the goods which the laborer consumes? Money may be made and its values fixed by act of Congress, until an ordi nary hod-carrier gets a hundred dollars a day and a skilled mechanic two hundred; but o what advantage to them is the multiplica tion of wages so long as prices multiply i the same proportion, and the new wages do not buy any more than the old? How is the workman to be assisted, how is his condition to be elevated, how is he to obtain the comforts and luxuries, unless at the same time that the law fixes the price of his wages and the hours of his labor, it also fixes the price at which his employer shall sell the joint product of their capital and abor, and fixes the price he shall pay for his flour, groceries, clothing, and house-rent? This plank has been inserted in their

platform, not as an abstraction, but as a practical plan to ameliorate the condition of the laborers. The farmers comprise one-half the laboring class of the country, and their surplus products are sent out of the country, and the sale of that surplus fixes the home price of the whole crop. How can the law-making power increase their wages or benefit their condi-

universal in their application, and compel Europe to pay for our surplus corn and wheat such prices as American farmers may de-mand? As the operation of such a law, how-ever, is manifestly impossible, one-half the population is at once eliminated from the ass which these Communistic demagogues embrace as subjects for amelioration The portion of the other half, under the influence of these demagogues, belongs to the laboring class who work for wages at manual labor. How is this class to be benefited however, by inflating their wages, unless they can control the selling prices, not only of the products of their labor, but of every article which they consume? Unless they adopt the doctrine that they have the right to say how much their employers shall pay them for what they do, and at the same time set the prices at which the employers shall sell their goods, it will be imposs for them to increase their relative earnings by the thousandth part of a cent. But even supposing that they had the power to fix amount of wages by law, and to compel the sale of products at fixed prices, even then they would not be better off unless they dopted additional legislation which would compel men to employ them on these terms, o furnish capital, and to pay them stated wages, and sell them goods at stated rates.

If the Communist demagogues had been consistent, they would have enlarged this fifth plank, first, by compelling the payment of such wages as laborers shall demand vithout reference to other relative values or the general condition of the market; second, by striking out the right to sell products at market prices, which are fixed by inflexible natural laws; third, by declaring that they shall be employed, that the employer shall find labor for them at all times, and that he shall furnish capital and keep it constantly supplied, whether he is making or losing money, they meanwhile taking po risks. As the first condition is absolutely dependent upon the other two and can never be realized, why are not these demagogues honest enough to carry out their proposition to its logical outcome? Are they only impractical, idle dreamers, or are they and their followers insane enough to suppose that their absurdities can ever be put into operation? Do they suppose that legislation can ever be enacted which would utterly destroy the volition of the employer, and do away with all rights of contract and arbitration, and leave him a mere machine? Do they suppose that the American people will ever accept a platform like this, which would speedily force every employer in the country into bankruptcy and ruin? That these magogues should get up and deliberately propose legislation which would not only hange the Constitution of the country and reverse its laws, but throw all the laws of commerce, industry, nature, and society into general confusion and ruin, is simply Communism under another name, and will mee with the fate that has always overtaken Communism when it has publicly asserted

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

Mr. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE contributes t the Princeton Review an article on the Colo nial Policy of Great Britain. He is impatient of the growing Liberal opinion, chiefly represented by Mr. GLADSTONE and his folowers, which holds the colonial pos of England to be of no account. He has still less sympathy with the policy of Lord BEACONSFIELD which seeks to extend British influence over the Continent of Europe, as ism, that terrible spectre which haunted the well as to solidify the Empire in Asia, New-Yorkers so long, and affrighted them so America, Africa, and Australia. He believes course, abstaining from interference in European politics as not concerning English interests, and seeking by every possible means to draw closer the ties that unite the colo

nies and the Mother-Country. The perplexing colonial question is, How shall the colonies be drawn closer without a sacrifice of their independence? It is clear that they cannot long remain in their pres ent position. Having in many instances separate Legislatures and exclusive taxing powers, they will be tempted, whenever the policy of the Home Government becomes obnoxious to them, to sever the sentimental union which now exists between them. This is, roughly speaking, the case of all the colonies in which the European element predominates, such as the Canadas and Australia. Their connection with Great Britain is, Mr. FROUDE contends, well worth preserving, both because the trade follows flag, and because they might in an emergency be valuable allies of the Mother Country, furnishing her with contingents in her wars, and, like dutiful children, supporting her steps in decrepitude and old age. The connection cannot be preserved if the colonies are permitted to remain as they are at present. Nor can it be supposed that, having once tasted the pleasures of inde-pendence, they can be induced to surrender them without compensation. It has been suggested that they be admitted to representation in the British Parliament, or that, having their own local Legislatures, they be permitted to send delegates to an Imperial Council, which shall be supreme over all the Parliaments, British and Colonial, in the direction of Imperial affairs. This plan, Mr. FROUDE shows, is impracticable, because it involves an abdication of sovereign powers by the British Parliament, -an act of speedy dispatch which it could not be brought to consent to. Parliament, being a constitutional as well as a legislative body, assumes to itself to declare what the British Constitution is. Any demission of this function to another body would involve the reconstruction of British institutions, which have been con secrated by six hundred years of painful and costly labor. The English people would rather choose to part with every one of their colonies than to make such a sacrifice as this. Nor would it be possible to admit representatives of the colonies to the Parliament as it exists at present. While Parliament is willing to concede to the colonies the right to govern themselves, it claims the same right for the Euglish people. They are not willing to sanction an arrangement by which English sentiment might be overslaughed by a majority composed in chief part of Irish Home-Rulers, uial members, and discontented Radicals at home. The only expedients that Mr. FROUDE can suggest to bring these col-onies closer to the Mother-Country are the

granting of life-peerages to distinguished colonial personages, the admission of their young men to the army and navy, and the encouragement of British immigration. The problem is no less serious in India. The native population there is so manifestly unfit for self-government that Great Britain has held it as a dependency. If it were able to do the same thing in the case of South Africa, its difficulties would be greatly simplified. It there has to confront a native population with Imperial troops, while it has surrender

tion unless it can make laws that shall be It should either extend its rule over the whole country or over none of it, and exercise all the functions of Government or none But there are strong objections to holding any people as conquered tribes. The spec-tacle is demoralizing and inconsistent with the theory of free government. The United States have never admitted alien States on equal terms, because they have not wanted the responsibility of making them a part of the central political system, or of contradicting the fundamental principles of the Government by taxing them without representation. Thus Mexico, Cuba, Central America and the Sandwich Islands have been suc cessively rejected. Mr. FROUDE might have added, if he had known it, that the Chinese are excluded from participation in our politics for similar reasons. On the other hand, the thirteen original States have an nexed homogeneous peoples and territories, until they have extended the Union across the continent. If they had undertaken to hold the Western people on any other terms than those of perfect political equality, they could not have held them at all.

The absolute non-intervention of England in European affairs Mr. FROUDE regards as more important to the preservation of her colonial relations than any other line of policy. The colonies are always liable to injury from European conflicts in which they have no interest; whenever such injury takes place, the cause of independence is likely to be strongly pressed. England can have no motive, except the gratification of a foolish pride, to engage in a European war. is at once isolated and pro-She tected by her position. None of her campaigns on the Continent—not excepting hose of EDWARD III., HENRY IV. and V., and Oneen Anne-have paid for themselves. while those against Napoleon and Nicholas were wasteful and foolish. She should seek for allies not on the Continent of Europe, but in America. "The Americans are the people of the future." In them we may read the character and tendencies of the ages that are to be. "There are bonds uniting hem and the English closer than those which unite any nations on the earth. An American alliance is worth all European alliances together." " We two nations, standing back to back, with our separate Governnents, but one in heart and one in policy, they with their enormous continent, and we with a no less vast colonial union, may spread into an innumerable company of English, Scotch, and Irish freemen; and, secure in our own deserved prosperity, we may leave Europe to work out its own destiny. Can imagination picture a fairer prospect for us?"

The prospect is fair, but too sentimental and fanciful, as all Mr. Froude's prospects are apt to be. The alliance he speaks of will not be realized in this generation; first, because the people of the United States are not purely English in their origin, as he assumes; and, secondly, because the English show no disposition to abandon their place in the family European nations. Our fellow-citizens of German as well as of Irish origin would have something to say about such an alliance. They will be, by the time Mr. FROUDE is ready to put his plan in operation, one-fouth or possibly ne-third of the population of the United States. Since he seems to be in a generous nood, he might consent to make his pro posed alliance one of all the Teutonic nations Meanwhile, we do not see that he has helped to clear up the colonial problem. The colonies that now possess free institutions must, on his showing, soon become inde pendent, since it is impossible to suppose and offices he proposes to confer upon them; and the other colonies, having alien populations, must gradually sink into the condition of subject provinces, governed by a central

There has been some very funny fiddling the English Parliament and proclaimed by the Viceroy of India, the aim of the bill being to ecure the suppression of some Indian verns ar journals whose articles were regarded as seditious and incendiary. But no sooner had Lord Lyrron issued his proclamation than it was recalled. Two reasons for this action are to be found. The English Government wishes to know precisely what the Hindoos think about the drafting of native regiments to Euone -whether this display of confidence is reis only to make the natives think that England's power is so much overrated that she cannot unaided maintain a struggle with Russia. But there is another consequence press criticising the acts and policy of the rulers f native States has been one of the things or which the English Government relied for civil-izing and quieting those States. Nevertheless the Maharajah HOLKAR has come to the conclu sion that what is sauce for the native goose sauce for the English gander, and, accepting as his own the standard of freedom of the press set up at Calcutta, has sent an obnoxious editor at Indore to jail for three months for ing seditious articles. This was a thing which didn't enter into the English authorities has played its part in inducing them to reca their Press law almost as soon as it had been

As to the Mississippi River, the Courier-Jon avors the most efficient and economical plan rotecting the alloyual lands and improving thannel. The Courier-Journal, however, is no avor of destroying the river by cutting outle is The Chicago Tribune proposes.—Louist

Will the C.- L. be obliging enough to explain how the construction of a river-outlet below duce the high-water floods of the Mississipp eight to ten feet up to Vicksburg, and three four feet as far up as Memphis, is going to de-stroy the river or damage navigation? The trouble with the Lower Mississippi about the much water, and this surplus of fluvious floor overflows the banks and submerges the planta-tions. Is not that so, Mr. C.-J.? In what way, the proposed outlet into Lake Borgne, as Cap COWDEN proposes, and drawing off part of the excess of water and preventing the river from flooding plantations? Please answer.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 10.—Will you please answer the following question through your coiminns: What was the relationship oetween the Archduchess Soffia, mother of Francis Joseph, the present Emperor of Adstria, and Maria Louisa, second wife of Napoleon I. Student of History.

Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon I., was the

daughter of Emperor Francis I. of Austria, who, in 1806, renounced the title of Emperor of Germany. Sophia Frederica, mother of the present Emperor of Austria, was a Bavarian Princess, who married the Archduke Francis, peror FERDINAND of Austria abdicated in nounced in favor of his son, the present En peror. The two ladies were sisters-in-law.

The Boston Pilot-the leading Catholic Irish paper-pronounces against a Fenian raid on Canada, on the grounds that an invasion of would destroy sympathy with the cause of Irish

t would make all Canada a new and power enemy of Ireland and the Irish. It wo prove to all the world that the Irish revo tionists are a thoughtless and reckless crowd unable to steer a sensible course and unworth of a free nation." The Phot thinks, if there b pent directly for the benefit of Ireland, and not If the Fenians were to capture all Canada, they would find themselves at war, not with England but with the United States.

Some of the New York papers publish a list of twenty-one broken savings banks since 1873, with nearly 77,000 depositors, who have suffered a loss of over \$7,120,202, out of a total deposit f \$11,919,728. These facts show clearly how the poor have been swindled out of their hard-earned savings during the past four years, and point to the necessity of establishing Government Postal Savings-Institutions where the vithout fear of loss through bad managem or robbery. What is keeping back the bill which was reported to the House long ago? Is the officers of Eastern savings banks? Are members of Congress listening to these sharks

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimen thinks he may b the next Senator from New York, and, by way of launching himself as a candidate, gave a din-ner-party last Wednesday. The swarry went to his head, and his proceedings as presiding officer of the State Senate next day are described as amusing and novel rather than staidly formal and parliamentary. Dorsheimen, York, and BEVERLY DOUGLAS, of Virginia, might make a strong stagger in Presidency and Vice-Presidency

Next to the average Coroner, the average coroner's juror is the most idiotic of beings. At New York the other day two lunatics stole a pottle of chloroform and drank it, and the jury that sat on the consequent remains censured the clerk who left the chloroform lying about loose, appending a note to their verdict to state that, their censure was likely to cause trouble to the clerk, they would rescind it! What on earth was the object of censuring him, then?

It is not through any doubt as to his capacity o secure a Democratic majority in the next congress that Speaker RANDALL is urging the Democrats to gerrymander Ohio, but merely ecause of the modesty which exists in all gree minds. He doesn't want to be compelled to inseat too many Republicans; it might loo as if he was trying to make himself indispensa ble to the party.

nicide economically and thoroughly, he just goes into the Roman-Catholic quarter and renarks, "Down with the Pope!" or takes his stand before the door of an Orange lodge-room when the brethren are filing out and crosses himself. It never fails.

When Mr. GLOVER has rigged up a nice dead-

fall trap, and it captures another Democrat, the

xpression on his countenance reminds one of the agonized surprise of the hen whose cherished ducklings have taken to the water. Pity VALLANDIGHAM shot himself as he did

If he were alive now he would stand a good chance of getting second place on the ticket.

JEFF DAVIS and VALLANDIOHAM would sweep
the country like a whirlwind. DAN VOORHEES is going to attend the reunic

of Hoop's Texan Brigade. Citizen Dan delights in doing honor to all opponents of the United States army, whether past Confederates of resent Communists. MYRA CLARK GAINES now claims the greater

part of the business portion of St. Louis. thing is getting monotonous. MYRA's gain will be some one else's eternal loss.

PERSONALS.

Sir Charles Legard M P an riage by roasting two oxen whole, the meat to b given to the deserving poor of Scarborough; the town authorities have refused to allow arbecue to take place, "for fear of a riot."

Mr. Alcott threatens to bequeath to his iterary executors 600 volumes of commonplace books in which he has placed everything he has seen, heard, read, or thought, which he counted worthy of preservation. Some of the volumes conain as many as a thousand pages of manuscript. History hardly repeated itself in the case of the recent coach drive from New York to Phil-delphia, which occupied eleven hours fifty-seven minutes. On the 24th of May, 1819, the Citizens' Post-Coach made the same trip in seven hours
fifty-five minutes, and that was without having ten
millionaires in three-story white hats on top of it.

Mr. Sanford, the representative of Amer-Air. Sanford, the representative of Amer-ica on the English turf, has begun the season at Newmarket, where his filly Requital (English-bred, we believe) was seventh in a field of twelve for the Double-Trial Plate for 2-year-olds, and his Ultra, by Glenelg, a 3-year-old, was beaten by Advance by three-quarters of a length in a race for £100 plate.

George Fordham, the famous English ockey, reappeared at the Newmarket Craven meet-ng, after an absence from the tarf of nearly two nd a half years. In his first race, on Pardon, he ras beaten by Fred Archer, on Advance, but with the same horse on the same day he won the Bretby Plate in such splendld style as to be enthusiastic-ally cheered by every one on the ground.

The members of the New York Coaching Club put up a job on the Philadelphia photor-grapher who undertook to take their pictures as they were starting homewards. Just as the black cloth was drawn off one jerked the reins, another stooped forward and picked up a flower, and a third folded his arms. Ere the photographer 

A solarium, or sun-room, this been provided in the New York Hospital for convalescent patients. It takes in the whole upper story of the old Thorn mansion, and has a huge skylight, and these sides windows without shades, so that the A solarium, or sun-room, has been proon three sides windows without shades, so that the room is flooded with light. Tanks of running water, filled with fish, shells, and aquatic plants, tropical flowers and shrubs, and cages of singing birds, go to make up a delightful and percetual

The resignation of Mr. Ballard Smith, the late managing editor of the World, can be charged up to a woman, the fruitful source of population, as well as social and political disturbat Smith allowed some goesipp remarks to go in anent Senator Conkling and Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, whereat Mr. Hurlburt became vociferously indignant, which was promptly followed by a resignation on the part of the managing editor, who certainly has shown versatility and ability of a high conter. Washington Essenbittes

victor de Prelle, a French actor who in 1851 had his successes on the Parisian stage, which he abandoned to engage in unremunerative mechanical experiments, has just been passing before a Court for taking part in the Commune of before a Court for taking part in the Commune of 1871. He raised a wonderful company of Zouaves, and took a conspicuous, noisy, and perfectly harmless part in the insurrection; so, though he had been condemned to death in contumaciam, the ludges, when he was brought before them, let him off with a fortnight's imprisonment.

"Mark Twain's" cabin is still standing at "Mark Twain's" cabin is still standing at Aurora. Nev., or, at least, the wooden front and sides of it, though the earth-and-mud back has fallen, the roof has given way, and the door has been carried off. It stands over his famous "Blind Lode." Every foot of ground which gave any "indications" had been taken up when "Mark" got to Aurora; hence he was compelled to locate this lode. What it might be like no one could tell, as no sign of it was to be seen on the surface. As no one ever heard of his digging down to look for his vein, it is likely that he thought it just as well to camp there and see if it wouldn't one day grow up and crop out on the surface. The new shaft of the Real del Monte Mine is now being sunk just over the place where "Mark" claimed his "Blind Lode." Should the shaft strike a see-

#### RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. J. Monro Gibson on Education in Relation to Religion.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell Thinks Our Colleges Should Be Nourished by the Church.

An Appeal in Favor of the Claims of Lake Forest Universiev.

The Financial Condition of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Discourse on the Causes of Rard Times, by the Rev. Sumner Ellia

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. THE REV. J. MONRO GIBSON eached a sermon yesterday afternoon at the

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Twen tieth street and Michigan avenue, from the text, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's."

Dr. Gibson said that it was not his province which are God's."

to dweil upon the greatness and wi-Christ's reply to the Pharisees. He wish only to touch apon the question of edn only to touch upon the question of education in relation to religion. There had been a combi-nation formed to exclude the Bible from the public schools,—a combination something similar to that of the Pharisees and the Herodians The latter were the secularists of their day, and to-day we see the Roman Catholics and the infidels combined together for a similar pur-pose. The real opponents of the Bible and of all which it represents are the same as the Pharisees and Herodian's of Christ's time. How did the Savior deal with these ! He showed that the truth lay between the two extremes, and answered. "Render unto Casar the thing which are Casar's, and unto God the thing the

answered, "Render unto Casar the thing which are Casar's, and unto God the thing that are God's."

The question came up in regard to education: Is it among Casar's things or among the thing which belong to God' It may be said that Christ's explanation afforded a way out of the difficulty. Take a child; doc he not bear God's image and superscripton. But it is also proyed that the child belong to the nation. How, then, is the matter to eadjusted, for both Church and State claim the right of education? Cannot the question of education be divided? It is easy to take, but the separation of secular from religious education is harder than it looks. Of course reading, writing, and arithmetic are easy, but just as soon as you get into the higher branches then comes in the officulty.

Is it possible to teach history or physical science, or even the meaning of words, without couching upon religion. Take the words "God' and "religion," how can they be explained according upon religion. Take the words "God' and "religion," how can they be explained according upon religion. Take the words "God and "religion," how can they be explained according to the strict secular idea? Secularists claim that, no matter how small the amonat the State has no right to tax them for the taching of what they don't believe. But the sciences of geography and astronomy cannot he taught without offending these persons. We are napply free in this country from any union of Church and school. Aptagonism to Theism is Atheism, and he whe is not with us is against us. Higher education is surrounded by greater difficulties than primary education. A boy at school scend more than half his time at home, and the religious influences of this schools. But in universities this is not the case; the scholar is entirely under the insience of his surroundings. The same influences of this schools. But in universities this is not the expulsion of Christianity from the State colleges. It must be understood that it is quite as unjust to tax a Prestyterian for the exempl education of her children. Does this mean that every depointantional college must retain its own sectarian teachings? They are less

its own sectarian they were, and the Presbyterians are ready to co-operate with other Protestant denominations, but all efforts at comprosise have so far resulted in Presbyterian institutions getting out of the control of the Control allow Presbyterian institutions to go down was to weaken the usefulness of Christian influences in higher education.

The reason of this especial appeal was the request of the Synod and Presbytery that the claims of the Lake Forest University should be presented to the churches at this time. It was true that many members of the Church would continue to send their sons to the greater true that many members of the Church would continue to send their sons to the greater Eastern universities. But if this opportunity were let slip, it meant tast higher education in the West must bas into the hands of other denominations. The speaker hoped that many of the congregation would come forward and assist in placing the University on a sound financial basis. If \$55,000 was not raised by July 4, \$60,000 already raised would be lost. If the sum mentioned was subscribed there would be an endowment of \$100,000; not a large sum, but enough to ham the continued use, unless of the University. Dr. Gibson made a revid plea for Lake Forest University, claiming that its situation, half way between Chicago and Milwaukee, marked out as the natural rallying-place for the growing content of the continued use the content of th way between Chicago and Milwaukee, mark out as the natural rallying-place for the group Presbyteriantsm of the West and North He considered the appeal a legitimate on make to his congregation, and for this re had brought it before them. They had a to perform to the Church, as well as to State, and were bound to do all they con purify the evils of the times. They were only citizens of the United States but of Kingdom of Heaven. As servants of C they should glorify Him. Many were rea pay their taxes to the State in consideration the benefits, privileges, and protection where they enjoyed. Should they not at least equally ready to with a modicum of their wifor the support and sustemence of the set in which God's word was taught! While dering unto Cresar the things which are Committed the set of the set of

ering unto Cæsar the things which are et them not forget to render unto THE UNIVERSITY. THE REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL preached to his congregation at the First Pre

byterian Church yesterday morning, taking for his text, "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times."—Is. ,xxxiii.,6. It was text, he said, taken some years ago by the Dr. Hopkins, in a sermon inculcating the Dr. Hopkins, in a sermon inculcating the dupon the Western people of founding collection the midst of their own growing com which should answer the needs of the gre-country west of the Alleghenies. Others, equal-as famous, had labored to the same end. was his present purpose to speak of the rela of the Church to collegiate education. was to be any conflict with the Sociali dels, as was feared in some quarters, it was b ner described in the text-in wi

knowledge that brought about stability—whom the country at large must look for is leaders. The college, unlike the university, as not to fit a man for any particular profession, but to give him a liberal education, and develop into symmetry his intellectual manhood. After the college days, some would seek busness, others professional lives. There should be nothing optional, he believed, about a college course, for, other things being equal, the man who sad ageneral, complete, liberal education—in the best sense of that word—had the best gurantee of power. But, unless these colleges were Christian colleges, where true wisdom and knowledge should be taught, there would be none of that stability referred to in the text. He would venture the assertion that, all other things being equal, the Christian college would make the most advancement in the sciences, the arts, and literature, because the Christian religion was emphatically an industrious, progressive power. Nowhere was the costrolling influence of religion more needed thas at the average college to which flocked yours men from all parts of the country who were exposed to peculiar temptations. exposed to poculiar temptations.

It might be said that these colleges become denominational. That might be but they would not become narrow, blind tarian institutions for the propagation of

religion, venerable Dr. Humphr venerable a huge, gl in the hands of a maniac. The country, if they were to be are issued by the Church. It was were to be fostered, and it was these that education of was to be stimulated, the ran sions filled by men brought uteachings, and the responsible nation occupied by earnest, dof Christianity. It was bet in the charge were too many col of Christianity. It was both that there were too many col ministers in the country ing importance and the which it was being swith her 2,000,000 and with her 2,000,000 and with the concept of the control of the contr which her 2,000,000 and r with her 2,000,000 and r had but one college worthy of the many collegiate instituti setts. The sum of \$250,000 -college at Lake Forest adapt ing of a complete, liberal edu-disprove the idea that all the come from the East. That it such a college in Illinois. ar more like it, could not for tioned, and if Christian people of their means for the purper good work at Lake Forest, the her glorious colleges repr

THE THIRD PRES According to previous terday morning in the So-building, on Ashland avenu building, on Ashland avenue and Madison streets. There-ber of people in attendance, prayer, the pastor besough the bone of contention which fested in that Society might

as to insure harmony and

the future.
Just before commend erend gentleman took oc nd of a matter which ap upon it. He said that he w statement regarding the fir the Third Church, and at the roneous impressions fro which had been published i which had been published in the newspapers of this city to explain to his congregation was not a favorite papers in this city distorted facts that to appear that the church a terrible financial burden, was very light. Yet he felt made a mistake on the Su would let that go. He sa most delightful financial present time. When the church, it came to them wi a floating debt of \$27,000, nd debt of \$52,000, or, rather, shoulders of the church. His he had tried to raise the ent It had been binted to him congregation that possibly mean more,—it might mean This was not so. On the cast that the \$27,000 really mean more,—It might mean This was not so. On the say that the \$27,000 really of this amount he would shad already been pledged, was now really left to be r to say thin when he read an ticles in the newspapers that personally. It affected his the wind, but when cles that reflected his dear, beloved church, Still, he considered that the Church was too well known to suffer greatly from the a press. The financial condit he repeated, was never me they had gotten the \$9,000 certainly have in a few week would be entirely free from little matter of \$25,000, wh to be raised in good time, at they, pastor and people, more to do but to go of Now, he had no wish to p subscriptions upon the people of the terminal to the properties of the properties.

more to do but to go or Mow, he had no wish to D subscriptions upon the peoplad, in fact, intended to he regular church services, that the regular collection which was done. He also day evening, at half-past 7 renting of pews would would be no auction this twould be "first come, first The pastor then read a fe in the eighty-fourth psalm marks, which, in part, desc Solomon's Temple, and the dedicated. He said David who were privileged to but corners of God's altar, we captive in a heathen land thing sublimely beautiful the speaker, and from thes ou to litustrate the princip every-day relations with on not Solomon's till God, "Temple. We would find he ment that God dwelt in the built expressly for Him speaker dwelt at length up the ancients in building m God and His worship. Fo gave ireely, without stint. The love of the Jews for G thing wonderful. They in this that our Lord rebut too great stone by the outrie, so that they partially it. It was simply a Lord of a superstition any one particular ple might philosophize and say that one house we that it was nothing but titles; but yet he would and say that one house we that it was nothing but tiles; but yet he would the fact that every stone worsnip and become con association. The whole the memory of dear fri promoted to higher sph of gold, and even the structure were careeted.

of gold, and even the structure were carpeted with the would prove to God's house became conset was dedicated to Him; glory so filled His Tem that at times none He said they wrote beautiful church that i "consecrated to God", place was thenceforth hal ence, and it would be receit was a hallowed blace, nature should be allowed if it was God's house on house on every day of the house on Monday, and conto a lecture-room, a con without violating God's in emphatic terms, the prince use of the church save the worship of God. Speaker's sermon was pur

A SERMON BY THE R e Rev. Sumner I last evening at the Secon streets, taking as his verse 14: "And when had there arose a migh and he began to be in w Mr. Ellis said that it discussing the question oneself and find no be hard times were like t den that it was diffice Each investigator thou the causes, but his cla those of later obse ously upon the fina who made them. The a power which casy, and, in effect, thee common but emphati ailowed. If one ailows fittered away into non-pwill be surely stranded a hard times. Great m what easy times are, but drags all the time on t shallow stream. Non-pare of two kinds—t optional. Of the first ki food, clothing, and shell altar of necessity from w

#### RELIGIOUS.

. J. Monro Gibson on tion in Relation to Religion.

erthur Mitchell Thinks Our s Should Be Nourished by the Church.

if in Favor of the Claims Lake Forest Universicy.

ancial Condition of the Church.

on the Causes of Hard es, by the Rev. Sumner Ellis.

TIAN EDUCATION. rmon yesterday afternoon at the yyterian Church, corner of Twen-and Michigan avenue, from the er therefore unto Cæsar the things

the greatness and wisdom of to the Pharisees. He wished Herodian's of Christ's time. How or deal with these! He showed that between the two extremes, and Render unto Casar the things mar's, and unto God the things that

on came up in regard to education:
Casar's things or among the things
ag to God? It may be said
's explanation afforded a way
difficulty. Take a child; does
God's image and superscription.
proved that the child belongs to
How, then, is the matter to be adboth Church and State claim tae
leation! Cannot the question of
divided! It is easy to talk; bus

resulted in Presbyteran institutions of the control of the Church. To be trained in Presbyteran institutions to for the Church. To be trained in the control of the Church. To be trained in the control of the Church. To be the Synod and Presbytery that the he Lake Forest University should be the Synod and Presbytery that the he Lake Forest University should be the churches at this time. It was any members of the Church would to send their sons to the greater inversities. But if this opporter let slip, it meant that cation in the West must pass into a toter denominations. The speaker many of the congregation would are and assist in placing the University and a saist in placing the University. The sum mentioned were there would be an endowment of ota large sum, but enough to insure used usefulness of the University. Made a tervid plea for Lake Forest claiming that its situation, half in Chicago and Milwaukee, marked it natural rallying-place for the growing mism of the West and Northwest. Ted the appeal a legitimate one to a congregation, and for this reason it before them. They had a duty to the Church, as well as to the were bound to do all they could to will of the University. Made of the United States but of the of Heaven. As servants of Christ glorily Him. Many were ready to xes to the State in consideration of a privileges, and protection which my call the contained of their wealth our and sustenence of the schools d'a word was taught? While reaccessor the things which are Casar's, to forget to render unto God the are His.

E UNIVERSITY. his congregation at the First Preserch yesterday morning, taking for isdom and knowledge shall be the thy times."—Is., xxxiii.,6. it was a taken some years ago by the Rev. d in the text—in wisdom and that brought about stability—to untry at large must look for its

that brought about stability—to untry at large must look for its ecollege, unlike the university, was an for any particular profession, im a liberal education, and develop y his intellectual manhood. After days, some would seek busts professions! lives. There nothing optional, he bout a college course, for, being equal, the man who had a spiete, liberal education—in the f that word—had the best gurwer. But, unless these colleges an colleges, where true wisdom ge should be taught, there would at stability referred to in the text. there the assertion that, all other equal, the Christian college would at advancement in the sciences, the end of the country who were college to which flocked young parts of the country who were culiar temptations. Is said that these colleges would institud. That might be true, do not become narrow, blindly sections for the propagation of sectas. There were objections, of the Christian institutions,—object of the country within the past only too clearly within the past only too clearly within the past only too clearly within the past of institutions throughout the country institutions in the country institutions throughout the country ins

try had been successful and cratifying, those institutions having sent forth the stanchest advocates and conservators of truth, justice, morality, and religion. What must be done was to spread the influence and number of these was to spread the influence and number of these was to spread the influence and number of these was to spread the influence and number of these was to spread the influence and number of these was to spread to religion, bad been compared by the religion. Dr. Humphrey, of Amvensable Dr. Humphrey, of Amplerst, to a huge, glittering sword herst, to a huge, glittering sword in the hands of a maniac. The colleges of the country, if they were to be anything but a polished curse, must be presided over and nourished urse, must be presided over and nourished urse, must be presided over and nourished by the Church. It was by such colleges as these that education of the highest order was to be stimulated, the ranks of the profession filed by men brought up under Christian cions filed by men brought up under Christian is that there were too many colleges or too many ministers in the country with its growming importance and the rapidity with which it was being settled. Illinois, with her \$2,000,000 and more inhabitants, had but one college worthy of the name against the many collegiate institutions of Massachustia. The sum of \$250,000 would establish a college at Lake Forest adapted to the furuishing of a complete, liberal education, and forever disprove the idea that all the wise men must come from the East. That there was room for such a college in Illinois, and, in fact, many more like it, could not for a moment be questioned, and if Christian people would contribute of their means for the purpose of starting the good work at Lake Forest, the East would soon see her giorious colleges reproduced here in the western prairies, and here, as there, they would be beyond all other institutions the source of that combined wisdom and knowledge which were the stability of all times. ry had been successful and gratifying, the

THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN.

According to previous announcement, the eal dedicatory sermon of the Third Pressyterian Church was preached by the pastor 'yesterday morning in the Society's new church
building, on Ashiand avenue, between Monroe
and Madison streets. There was a goodly number of people in attendance. In the opening
prayer, the pastor besought his Creator that
the bone of contention which had been manifasted in that Society might be so disposed of
the insure harmony and good-fellowship in as to insure harmony and good-fellowship in Just before commencing his sermon the rev-

erend gentleman took occasion to relieve his mind of a matter which appeared to be a burden upon it. He said that he would like to make a statement regarding the financial condition of the Third Church, and at the same time disabuse the minds of some who might have formed er-roneous impressions from reading articles which had been published from time to time in

the newspapers of this city. He took occasion to explain to his congregation that their pastor was not a favorite with the newspapers in this city. They had so distorted facts that it was made to appear that the church was laboring under a terrior fenancial burden, when he reality it was very light. Yet he felt that he had himself made a mistake on the Sunday before, but the would let that go. He said they were in a most delirability financial condition at the present time. When they burchased that came, he came to them with a bonded debt of \$2,000; his was at 7 per cent. They had also a feating debt of \$2,7,000, making attorether a debt of \$2,000; or, rather, \$51,000 and the soulders of the church. He had the present time the had the mount at once. I have been blued to him by members of his congregation that possibly that \$27,000 might congregate that the present the explaint the wind of his amount he would also say that \$17,000 might congregate that the present the terminal that the same that the present that reflected him no more than the wind that we had to be raised. He went to be raised that the congregation of the c

HARD TIMES. A SERMON BY THE REV. SUMBER ELLIS.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis delivered a sermon last evening at the Second Universalist Church, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, taking as his text Luke, Chap. xv., verse 14: "And when he had spent all that he had then appear a proper in the land.

had there arose a mighty famine in the land, and he began to be in want."

Mr. Eilis said that it was an easy matter, in Mr. Ellis said that it was an easy matter, in discussing the question of hard times, to lose oneself and find no bottom. The sources of hard times were like those of the Nile, so hidden that it was difficult to discover them. Each investigator thought he had discovered the causes, but his claims were set aside by those of later observers. The expense of our non-productive investments told seriously upon the financial standing of those who made them. They have ceased to be a power which goes to make times easy, and, in effect, they are played-out, if the common but emphatic expression may be cay, and, in effect, they are played-out, if the common but emphatic expression may be allowed. If one allows his income to be all fittered away into non-productive purchases, he will be surely stranded and become a victim of hard times. Great multitudes never know what easy times are, but their commercial craft drags all the time on the sandy bottom of a shallow stream. Non-productive investments are of two kinds—the necessary and the optional. Of the first kind are the expenses for food, clothing, and sheller; a sacrifice upon the altar of necessary from which has retired to the different productive on he altar of necessary from which has retired to the first kind are the expenses for food, clothing, and sheller; a sacrifice upon the altar of necessary from which has returned by food, clothing, and shelter; a sacrifice upon the liter of necessity from which no return can be spected. With many each morning sees the lay's wants craving supply; each evening sees he day's earnings gone for ever. Necessity,

like an ever-thirsty spout, swallows up all and leaves no margin for luxury or improvement.

The second class of non-productive outlays are the optional ones, such as foreign vacatious, clegant dresses and jewelry, splendid houses and attentive servants. The relation of these optional expenditures to the hard times must be considered. It was not too much to say that three-fourths of the poor of this city were made poor and kept poor by the unwise excess of the leoptional expenditures. It was no exaggeration to say that 19 out of 20 of the men now in penury would have found the times easy instead of dark and stern had they cut down their optional expenses. Had they saved what they have foolishly spent they would have been in a condition to face the troublous times. Statistics showed that \$700,000,000 were annually spent for intoxicating drinks by the poor alone. Who, then, could wonder at the number of perpetual victims to hard times! Like the five foolish virgins who took no oil in their lamps, they invited trouble, grief, and woe. They had squandered their easy times by their unnecessary and wasteful expenditures. A great rank and file of the young and fair of the land were pressing onward to join the ranks of the victims to hard times. Many of the poor need not have been poor, and many of the needy could look back and see where they had encroached on what was needed as a preparation for a rainy day.

Of all sad words of tongue and pen The saddest are these: it might have been.

A great chorus of voices arose with the cry.

"It might have been otherwise had we been

Of all sad words of tongue and pen
The saddest are these: it might have been.
A great chorus of voices arose with the cry,
"It might have been otherwise had we been
wise in time."
But the saloon and the gaming-table did not
swallow up all the means which might have
been devoted to a wiser purpose, and there
were other forms of extravagance which had
their part in causing the hard times. Timon of
Athens spent his ample revenues and wasted
his estates in building gorgeous palaces and
giving grand entertainments. And when he
had spent all there arose a great famine.
The speaker had known one who dissipated
his income and swallowed up his capital by
trips to Newport and Saratoga, and an undue
catering to the supposed demands of a false
and meretricious society. What rule could be
offered as to the due balance of expenditures
between those which impoverish and those
which enrich? Youth must sacrifice to the good
of maturity, and maturity to the good of old
age, and so all the years would be linked benignly together for the good of all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was held to-night. The Hon. W. E. Dodge presided; Secretary, the Rev. C. P. Bush. The Board organized in 1810, and since then has sent out 530 ordained missionaries to all parts of the world. They are now working in forty-six different tongues, among various races and climes virtually giving the Gospel to 100,000,-000 people. They have educated more than 400,000 pupils, and organized 350 churches, with a membership of 83,000. The present number of laborers from America, men and women, is 301, of whom 151 are ordained missionaries. There are 1,100 native laborers aiding in the work. Nearly 2,000 members were added to its churches in the past year, and it has under instruction 27,000 pupils. The Woman's Board has now sixty-two single ladies in its connection, of whom eleven are in Japan and twenty-nine in Turkey, teaching schools and doing good work. After the statement was read, a very interesting address on behalf of Foreign Missions was made by the Rev. N. G. Clark, of Boston. The Rev. Jacob Cnamberin, of the Reformed Mission at Arcat, India, made the final address. The anniversary THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF POREIGN MIS-

THE PRESETTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
were held in Dr. Hall's Church to-day. Dr. Hall presided, and the church was filled. The Rev. Dr. Irving read a report stating that the receipts for the Dast year show a falling off of \$60,307 compared with the previous year. The New York churches' subscriptions alone fell off \$56,000. This caused a deficiency of \$47,329 of receipts compared with expenses, and the outlook was dark and gloomy. The work required to be expanded instead of contracted. Great work was being accomplished in foreign lands—India, China, Japan, Siam, Africa, etc. They have 124 ordained missionaries, 181 females, and 109 assistants now at work, and have 1,039 communicants and 15,966 Sunday-school children. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Herrick Johnson.

THE PIRST SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

was celebrated to-day, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presiding. A dozen clergymen were
present besides. In the body of the church
were William Cullen Bryant, Thurlow Weed,
John Jay, and others. The services were very
interesting and the Rey, John C. ton Smith delivered a historical address on "The Caurch Since Its Foundation."

Since Its Foundation."

VINCENNES, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 12.—The Women's
Foreign Missionary Society adjourned last night,
to meet at Indianapolis. The meeting was a
very successful one.

The Christian Church was dedicated this
morning. Elder O. A. Burgess, of the Butler
University at Irvington, Ind., officiated.

OBITOLARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Thaldeus Amat, Roman Catholic Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, died at Los Angeles this morning, aged 67. His funeral will take place Tuesday morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, May 12.—It is more than likely that the forthcoming boat-race between Han-lan and Plaisted will be an excellent one. Many people think it will be much more closely contested than the recent one between Hanlan and Ross, although the feeling is one of confidence that the Toronto man will win. Both men are in training, and are hard at work getting their muscles into the requisite condition for rowing to the best advantage. Everything is being done to make Plaisted feel as much at home as possible. Hanlan's style of rowing is most admired. The manner in which he works his boat is in direct opposition to Piaisted's style. He stoops forward and puts both body and arms in the stroke, never interrupting the speed of the boat, and always being prepared to put on an extra spurt. Plaisted appears to rely entirely on his arms his body never assuming a perpendicular at-titude, while his strokes are much quicker and shorter than those of his opponents. He manages his boat beautifully, and, aithough not as graceful, is superior to Hanian in keeping a straight course. Plaisted's boats are much admired, but Hanlan's newly-imported English oners appear to create the most admiration. The confidence of the Toronto man's trends has on the whole, been increased by an

much admired, but Hanlan's newly-imported English oners appear to create the most admiration. The confidence of the Toronto man's iriends has, on the whole, been increased by an exhibition of the New-Yorker's performance in his shell, and the betting continues largely in favor of Hanlan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Quebec, May 12.—At a very important Cabinat meeting, the new Ministers agreed to surrender voluntarily about 20 per cent of their salary to the Province. This reduces their pay from \$3,750 to \$3,000. It was also resolved to abolish immediately the Provincial Police force, which will effect a saving of \$25,000 annually.

A correspondent gives Le Journal de Quebec a harrowing account of the terrible distress and suffering of the scattered inhabitants along the inhospitable Labrador coast during the past winter, owing to the failure of the fisheries. Many families have been reduced to the very verge of starvation, having to subsist on almost rotten seal-flesh, while the long distance between each prevented them from helping each other, even if they could do so, for they are all very much in the same pitiable condition, and it is feared that in many instances results have been fatal. The same correspondent states that, these facts having come to the knowledge of the Licutenant-rovernor of Quebec, orders have been given to forward to the sufferers immediately the most necessary supplies, such as flour, peas, sait, pork, powder and snot,—the same to be distributed by the missionaries along the coast.

Montreal, May 12.—A private Assignee's bill in the insolvent estate of the Montreal Packing Company is exciting a good deal of controversy. He received \$2,655 cash belonging to the estate, which was all swallowed up in Assignee's charges. The liabilities were \$32,000, but there is not a centit og to the creditors.

HAMILTON, May 12.—Although everything is quiet at Fort Erie and along the Niagara frontier, the volunteers in the southwestern district of Ontario have received orders to hold themselves in

LONDON. How English Newspapers Differ

from American Ones. The Labor of Getting an Advertisement into the British "Thunderer."

Horses and Pavements---Excitement and Betting Over Events of the Turf.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, April 27.—People who have been accustomed to dealing with American newspapers will find the rules of an English newspaper omce not at all to their tastes. There is an air of ponderous secrecy about their habits such as to lead one to suppose almost that their editors, like the ancient oracles, are lesirous of adding to their reputation for infallibility by concealing themselves from the public view. There is no doubt, however, that the newspaper here carries an immensely greater weight and authority than it does with us in the United States. This is perhaps due, in some degree, to the impersonality obtained by the secrecy above referred to; but it is mostly owing to the respect which most Englishmen have for authority. The ex-cathedra style always command

above referred to; but it is mostly owing to the respect which most Englishmen have for authority. The ex-cathedra style always commands attention and influence here, no matter what may be the opinions advanced; whereas the purely argumentative treatment of any subject will often tail to obtain even a hearing. The editorial "we" is a very prominent feature of English journalistic writing; and, if the words "We have the following on authority." precede any statement, the average Londoner would about as soon question the laws of gravity as to doubt the statement thus heralded; yet I regret to say that a rather in discriminate use of this phrase, during the recent Anglo-Russian nevotiations, has caused many otherwise really loyal Britons to wonder whether the editorial "we" could have stated a deliberate untruth as to the "authority," or whether it could be possible that any one speaking with authority could be mistaken.

However, it was not so much the editorial department of the London press that I intended writing as of

THE ADVERTISING OFFICE.

I recently had occasion to insert an advertisement in the London Times, and I cannot say that the arrangements for accommodating the advertising public are based upon much regard for the advertiser. I was anxious to have my advertisement inserted in Friday's or Saturday's paper; so, about half-past 6 o'clock Thursday evening, I took a 'bus for Ludgate Circus, and walked thence to Printing-House Square. Here, to my astonishment, I found the office closed, and, after much trouble, I learned that no advertisements were taken after 6 o'clock in the evening. When I remembered that THE TRIB-UNE will take "ans" up to midnight, I could not feel in a good humor with a paper that closed its doors at the absurd hour of 6 o'clock; but there was nothing to be done but to go home and return next day. So, about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, I again went to the Times office with my advertisement, and joined a throng of about thirty people in the handsome counting room.

There were just t ern Railroad Company:

rinced that the clerks had strict instructions to DO ALL TREIR MULTIPLICATION BY LOGABILTHMS.

But, when my manuscript copy was handed in, the clerk first glared at me as if he thought I had intentionally given him a task beyond his powers; then he counted the words as if his existence depended upon the act; but, when he had gone over them twice, just as I was expecting him to tell me the number of lines and the price, he suddenly hurried off to one of the bookkeepers, or higher clerks, to get his opinion. And then the two of them wrestled with that advertisement as if it had been written in Sanscrit or Choctaw, until I began to think that perhaps the paper upon which it was written was not the right size or color, or that some other absurd rule of the office had not been observed in writing it. Finally he came back and said the price would be 13 shillings; and then he handed the paper back to me, as if he thought such a price would be too much for my

finances.

"What am I to do with it?" I asked.

"Oh! take it to the Address and Inquiry
Office, at the other side of the 'all, and get it so I crossed the hall and presented the ad-

registered."

So I crossed the hall and presented the advertisement to another clerk, and he made an entry in a book, wrote B 181 as the address to which answers were to, be sent, gave me a ticket with that letter and number, and—charged me sixpence for each insertion of the advertisement. On returning to the first clerk, I again had to wait my turn, and, when I at last succeeded in leaving the advertisement, paying the price asked, and getting a receipt, I had spent

JUST TWENTY-THREE MINUTES. in the office, although my "ad" was written out when I arrived. The "Address and Inquiry Office" is simply a device to extort additional sixpences, and it is double-barreled in its method. In the first place, if you want letters to be sent to the Times office, you must pay sixpence for that privilege, for each insertion of the "ad." Then, instead of being allowed to put simply the words, "Address B 181, Times office," you was write out a formula like this: "Address B 181, Address and Inquiry Office, the Times Office, E. C., London." This long address makes just about a full line, and it is, therefore, nearly twice as long as necessary. Of course, it frequently makes an advertisement a line longer than it would be if a shorter address were used, and it, therefore, adds that much to the tax on advertisers.

Well, perhaps it may be imagined that my

and it, therefore, adds that much to the tax on advertisers.

Well, perhaps it may be imagined that my tribulations with regard to that advertisement were over; I contess that I thought so, and, although I had a strong suspicion that I had been overcharged, I knew I could get that rectified after it was published; but I little knew what manner of men I had to deal with. Saturday noon I searched the Times for my advertisement, but I found it not. When finally satisfied that it was not in the paper. I started off to the 

day's Times," I remarked, "and it was not inserted—"
"Further desk on the left," was the reply,
before I had stated my whole grievance.
To the further desk on the left I went, and
presented my case to a very feeble-minded youth.
He examined the number of my receipt, overhauled two books on a distant desk, and finally
came oack at me in triumph:
"Why, you didn't 'and your advertisement in
until vesterday afternoon."
"Certainly not," I replied; "but I expected
it to be printed in this morning's paper."
"Hoh! now, you caln't get an advertisement
in the next day, you know, unless it is left here

in the next day, you know, unless it is left here

"Hoh! now, you cahn't get an advertisement in the next day, you know, unless it is left here before noon,—

AND NOT ALWAYS THEN."

Of course exposulation was useless, and I retired, convinced that the privilege of advertising in the London Times was evidently so highly regarded by the British public that they would submit to any kind of nonsensical regulations and inconvenience in return for the gracious concession on the part of the publishers that their advertisements be printed.

When my advertisements be printed.

When my advertisements be printed.

When my advertisement was taken I had a strong suspicion that it would not make more than twelve lines at the outside, and, when I found that it made only eleven,—two less than the clerk's estimate,—I left naturally vexed at the necessity of going back to demand the two shillings which I had overpaid; but I soon found that this was another custom of the office, namely: to overestimate the length of all advertisements, in order to make certain that it shall not be under-estimated; then, if the advertiser does not find it convenient to reclaim the one or two shillings' evercharge, the office is the gainer to that amount. I say that it is a custom of the office, for I saw at least a dozen persons at the desk on the same errand as myself, and there was one clerk constantly busy in looking up these mistakes and refunding the small amounts overpaid. One man brought receipts for more than a dozen advertisements, on every one of which there had been an overpayment, and, simply laying down his receipts, he remarked, "Refund," in a matter-of-course way, which showed it to be a usual thing. Just inagine the "blessing" The Thibuth counting-room clerks would receive if they habitually made over-estimates in the length of advertisements!

ments!

HORSES AND PAVEMENTS.

I lately came across a statistical table showing the number of horses that had been reported by the police as having fallen down in London streets. I was surprised to find that the number of those who had fallen on the stone pave-

ment was somewhat greater than of those who had fallen on the asphalt; and I asked an old policeman, whom I had found very communicative on previous occasions, how it was that the falls on the asphalt—by far the most slippery of all three pavements—should be less than those on the stone.

"Well, d'ye see, everybody knows the danger there is in careless driving on the asphaltum, and so they drives careful like going over the in nahsty weather; but these 'ere cabbles don't even look at their 'orses a-going over the other kinds, and so, the first thing they know, their horses is a-sliding along on two legs or rolling over the shafts."

The falls on the wooden pavement were less than half those upon the asphalt.

And speaking of horses and streets reminds me of the manner in which

THE EVENTS ON THE TURP

And speaking of horses and streets reminds me of the manner in which

THE EVENTS ON THE TURP

are made the occasion of excited gatherings in Fleet street. A few days ago I found such a throng of people blocking up the street near Salisbury Court that it was difficult for vehicles and pedestrians to make their way. At first I supposed that there must be a fire near by, or that the newspaper-offices must have some exciting news posted on their bulletin-boards; but, when I found that all eyes and attention were centred on the office of one of the leading sporting journals, I could not at first comprehend the reason for the gathering. Presently I caught scraps of conversation in which there was such a technical jargon used as to make the full sense almost indistinguishable, but I gathered enough to understand that the Lincoln handican was in progress, and the crowd was waiting to learn the name of the winning horse. A more thoroughly Democratic assemblage I never have seen in England, for men of every rank and station almost were jostling against each other, and even joining in conversation with each other, entirely without the constraint and reserve so usual among the majority of Englishmen. There was even at times an approach to enthusiasm, especially when some particularly noticeable odds were offered and taken among the "book-makers," I have been told that the present Government is resolved to enforce the gaming and betting laws with great severity; but, if this be so, the 'invent has little that the prosent Government is resolved to enforce the gaming and betting laws with great severity; but, if this be so, the threat has little apparent weight among most Englishmen, for there is hardly any subject upon which they show so much interest as in the odds for and against horses in every race run in England, and it is absurd to talk of prohibiting a custom which is participated in by every class of society,—even, it is said, not excluding some of the highest dignitaries of the Church.

Observer.

THE RAILROADS.

THE NORTHWESTERN ELECTION. The following is a list of all persons in whose names there now stand 1,000 shares or more of the capital stock of the Chicago & Northwest-

vassed for, and both sides exercise a strong in-fluence and command directly a great many shares. The Dutch interest (and a very large portion of both stock and bonds is, or at least used to be, held in Holland) is reported to have ranged itself on the side of the old management. The transfer-books are now closed, but it still seems to be doubtful which party will have a majority.

The East-bound rates have been broken, says the Railway Gazette, and there has been some

controversy as to "who begun it," without any esult, we believe; but the rates seem to have result, we believe; but the rates seem to have been reduced very generally from 25 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain and provisions from Chicago to New York, with the usual differences for other places, and they appear to remain quite steady. Whether the cutting was begun because some thought that others were getting more than their share of the traffic, or because the railroads were not satisfied to leave the grain table substantially all to the lake. because the railroads were not satisfied to leave the grain traffic substantially all to the lake-vessels, does not appear. But it is a fact that the railroads have got very little grain out of Chicago and Milwaukee since navigation opened. The reports from Chicago show total shipments for the week amounting to 2,738,941 bushels, of which 2,520,156 bushels went by lake. The railroads, however, continue oget most of the flour (that week 50,874 bar-rels out of 59,483) and provisions, and it was not to be expected that the railroads would get much grain when lake and canal rates are as rels out of 59,483) and provisions, and it was not to be expected that the railroads would get much grain when lake and canal rates are as low as 10 cents or less per bushel from Chicago to New York. They will not, we venture to say, with a 30-cent rail rate. The vessels are bound to have the grain business if they can get enough to bay their crews. Unlike the railroads, they have nothing else to live on They can reduce rates as well as the railroads, and experience has shown that they will rather than lose the grain. For some weeks last year 114 cents per bushel was the prevailing rate on corn from Chicago to Buffalo, and at the same time the canal boats were carrying for 44 cents from Buffalo to New York. These were unprofitable rates, and they essel-owners complained bitterly of them; but they accepted them rather than abandon the trailic, and they probably would do so again if they could not otherwise keep the grain from the railroads. Now a 20-cent rate, making 11.2 cents per bushel for corn, will have little effect in securing traffic for the railroads in the face of a rate of 5 cents a bushel by lake and canal. If the railroads decide to carry grain for less than cost this summer, they will probably get a share of the traffic, and perhaps destroy all the profits of the take and canal vessels, but we venture to say that they will, after all, get but a small part of the business. It is not improbable, we suppose, that 20 cents will remain the grain-rate for the senson; but it ought not to be the fourth-class rate or the provision rate. So far, the reduction in rail-rate seems to have had no effect on lake-rates, which is pretty good evidence that it has not yet diverted business from the vessels. not yet diverted business from the vessels.

WABASH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 12.—The temporary injunction granted against the Wabash Railway

Company by Judge Smith, of the Champaign County Circuit Court, was up for a hearing yesterday, the day upon which it expired. A number of lawyers were present, and, by mutual
agreement, the case was transferred to the
United States District Court at Springfield.
After the transfer had been agreed to, the counsel for the complainant tried to back out and
have the cause heard by Judge Smith, but his
motion was overruled. Two or three parties
anxious to be appointed Receiver were on hand
ready for the place, which would be a profitable
one. THE INSANE ASYLUM.

One of the Patients Delivered of a Child.

Rumors as to Its Paternity---Mismanagement at the Institution.

The Cook County Insane Asylum and Poor-

House, located at Jefferson, turns up once more with a most disgusting scandal. The victim is an inmate of the Asylum,—a female inebriate,—who has brought into the world a child, the paternity of which is doubtful, though the father must have been an official or attache of the Asylum. It will be remembered that, in the latter part of March last, a female patient was returned from Elgin, whither she had been transferred from Jefferson, for the reason that she was soon to become a mother. With her return there were insinuations thrown out that the father of the child was a young man who is much around the institution. The accused is a mere stripling, 16 years of age. A TRIBUNE reporter was detailed to investigate the case. Yesterday, accompanied by a reputable physician of this city, the investigator repaired to the Asylum. At present, Dr. Spray is Medical Superintendent and Peters is Warden. Dr. Spray is a recent appointee, and the present dis-graceful affair was before he came in charge. Spray is a recent appointee, and the present disgraceful affair was before he came in charge. To his credit it can be stated that, since he has taken hold, the wards have all been cleaned up and discipline instituted among the attendants. Still, it is yet somewhat lax. A great improvement has been made in the class of attendants employed, and the loafer-class has been turned out as nearly as it has been possible. A hasty glance through the Insane Hospital shows how the taxpayers' property has been abused through lack of proper care and attention. However, changes for the better are being made as fast as possible. The Poor-House Hospital for females is a horrible rookery, where puerperal fever broke out last winter in a most malignant form. Its great defect lies in its are, lack of hygienic facilities, and its tendency to retain the infection of contagious diseases. The cases presented in both the male and female are of THE WOBST AND MOST DISGUSTING SORT, and the physicians have no small job to attend to these chronic cases. The Poor-House now contains 700 inmates, including 140 children, over 100 of whom are old enough to attend school. During last winter there were 1,500 inmates, showing that at least 800 nomads were sheltered beneath its roof. It is a lasting shame for Cook County that patucer children are allowed to remain on the County Farm, which can to them only be, from surface indications, a school of vice. The Ring can well look up to this place and see what a lasting monument it is to its dishonesty and mismanagement. The money, judiciously expended, could have built amole hospital room and a school-bouse, and still have left cash to spare. But robbery and fraud have been the order of the day, and the present horrible scandal is only the outgrowth of the fearful mismanagement in past years.

DR. SPRAY with his assistants desire to do their duty a conscientious manner, but the Warden is above them in control and he belongs to the present

DR. SPRAY
with his assistants desire to do their duty a
conscientious manner, but the Warden is above
them in control and he belongs to the present
controlling set, and hence obeys their behests.
The farm looks neglected. All the road tences
are gone almost entirely, and, except around the
main buildings, but little cultivation is visible.
The farm, as is well known, is pleasantly situated, and could be made amply propuctive were
the lazy paupers but properly controlled, and if
they had a proper kind of a man for Warden.
For the most part, the female nurses and attendants are of the better class and seem amply
qualified for their arduous duties. Among the
males an improvement of a decided character
could easily be made.
Coming back now to the case of which mention was made in the commencement of this
article, the woman's name is Mary Hornstein,
born in New York City. She is a poor, horriblyhomely imbecile, without the least expression
of intelligence in her countenance. She is now
25 years of age. She was first admitted to the
Asyum Aug. 12, 1875. Her occupation is
given as having been a servant. She is a
Hebrew, and the daughter of one Simon Hornstein. Dec. 22, 1875, she was removed by her
sister, but was returned to Jefferson shortly
after. Sept. 23 last, she was forwarded to Eigin,
but returned on March 28, of this year, because

but returned on March 26, of this year, because

2.288 1,283
1,600
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000
1,000

Lawless' family. Mary says that a them officer had intercourse with her, and that the person now accused tried to, but failed. Mary insists that that officer had connection with her, and has so stated in the presence of Dr. Tope, Dr. Spray, and others. She refuses to say that Mary Hornstein's seducer had anything to do with her, but insists that he made attempts. She says that a former night-watchman is the father of her child, and the fact is that it resembles him in the general cut of its features. She also accuses two employes of having had criminal intercourse with her. The names were all mentioned in the presence of good, reliable witnesses, who can be easily found. These men have all been discharged. That such things can occur in a public institution is a burning disgrace and reflection upon its former management. Dr. Spray allows no female patient to leave a ward without an attendant. Had Warden Peters exertised the necessary care with the physicians in charge last year, no such stigma as rests upon the institution to-day could have been attached to Cook County.

WARDEN PETERS lays the whole blame upon the Cunningham-Lawless management, claiming exemption for himself. The young man denies ever having been intimate with Mary Hornstein, and says that at the time she became pregnant he was employed by a firm in the city, where he remained until last February. He does not look like a person who would be guilty of so gross an act, and everything seems to indicate that he is innocent of the charge laid to his door of being the father of the child. Warden Peters says that that report was started to ruin him, and get him removed from the position of Warden. It is certain that a reform is still necessary at the Poor House, and that there should be a new Warden appointed, and he made subordinate to the Medical Superintendent, who should have entire control of the Insane Hospital and Poor House.

It is understood that the case has been put into the hands of a lawyer, and that there will be an arrest made in a day o

THE ROYAL CLOAK OF HAWAII. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 11.—I notice a communication in Chicago, May 11.—I notice a communication in yesterday's Tribune, inclosing a description of the royal feather-cloak of Hawaii, and stating that the bird, the "oo," from which the yellow feathers are obtained has long since become extinct. That is a mistake. There are two birds on the islands from which the royal yellow feathers are obtained; one is called the "oo," and the other the "mame," by the natives. The latter is the largest, and has the longest bill. Both are honey-eating birds, like the humming birds, and hence it is possible to catch them on poles, as described, by placing them near their favorite flowers, from which they derive their sustenance. They are black, except the yellow feathers which are found under the wings and under the tail coverts. The "mame" is about the size of the robin, with bill an inch and a haif long, much curved downward. The "oo" is smaller, with shorter bill. Both are still extant and strictly preserved by law, but, when returning from Kilonai to Helo, I met a hanka who had just shot an "oo," and, instead of informing on him, I gave him a dollar for it tin the cause of science, you know!), prepared it for mounting, and, on my return, presented it to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, where it may now be seen by any one who donots that they still live. There was a succies of wingless bird in the islands which is supposed to be now extinct, as I could hear of none having been seen alive in the last twelve years.

THE MENDOTA WRANGLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Mendora, ill. May 12.—The dissensions be-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 12.—The dissensions between Mayor Hastings and the Aldermen on the subject of City Marshal are becoming exceedingly unpleasant, and if not terminated soon

are sure to result in a breach of the peace that is likely to prove disastrous to the supporters of both parties. The Aldermanic Marshal—for we have two—arrested atramp yesterday, whom the Mayor, coming on the scene, ordered him to release unless he had a warrant for his arrest. The Marshal refused, being stimulated by Ald. Hoffman, who cried out, "Hold on to him, Tom, you are our Marshal. Don't mind the Mayor." The unfortunate tramp came near being pulled assunder, when the Marshal finally surrendered, and contented himself with showering a torrent of abuse on the Mayor, till one of his supporters, Ald. Newport, arriving on the scene, caused him to desist. A very large crowd witnessed this disgraceful scene, principally of the rough-and-tumble class, who are deploring that a single blow was not struck, so that they could pitch in and help the Mayor. The citizons are becoming exasperated over these municipal wrangles.

The change of management—at the California The change of management—at the California Thesta, so long talked of, is said to have been finally effected. The "new man," it is intimated, as the agent of Col. Robert Ingerpoli last summer, and has recently been susceided as manager with L. K. Empett. He brings to his new position con-

THE STAGE.

NEW YORK AMUSEMENTS.

THE STAGE.

NEW YORK AMUSEMENTS.
Special Correspondence of The Tribunes.

The Structure and season.

A server of the tribunes.

The special correspondence o

Duff's "Extles" party will play next week at the Bowery, he having proposed this additional season to them in order that they might regain some of the back salaries due them.

Poole & Donnelly will remain in their present positions as managers of the Grand Opera-House next year. Several other managers, attracted by the success of these gentlemen, have made efforts to secure the lease, but the owners of the premises have acquired confidence in their present tenants, and do not care to run the risk of changing.

Kate Claxton is casting about for a new play for next season. She is now considering "Joseph Balsamo, "and will probably have an adaptation prepared especially for her use.

There is said to be trouble between Aleck Henderson and his wife, Lydia Thompson, with a prospect of separation still to come. It stated by a London correspondent of the Dramatic News that the only reason the open quarrel has not already come, is that Henderson holds all his wife's money, which she is naturally anxious to get her share of.

Mrs. Barney Williams will return to the stage next season for a "farewell" starring tour. A play is in course of preparation for her by a New York writer. I understand that she is colleged to come back to her profession for support, owing to some legal technicalities which have caused a loss of \$40,000 left her by her husband.

The Strakosch opera company, after a brief season in Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, and Wisconsin, will visit Chicayo for a week. Their season has been immensely successful.

It is stated that Rose Eyting has tried to get the Fifth Avenne theatre for next season, and failed. It is play sau that Fisk has made another application, which was repuised. Young Duff is still trying to get the house, in spite of former disappointments. Meanwhile, there is little doubt among the longestheaded professionals that Daly retains the theatre. Miss Davenport will not travel with him next season, but is to fill star engagements in the large cities at theatres where there are stock companies.

as to avoid the perplexities of ordinary propertyrooms.

Mr. Wallack has cleared \$50,000 on the season
which is about to close. Only three weeks of the
entire winter have been losing ventures to the
management, while the most profitable week
brought a net gain of \$4.500. "Marriage," written by Boucicault and abused by everybody,
brought in \$7,000 during the first week of its production, and over \$4,000 in the sixth. But "Dipiomacy" has proven the trump card, and will be
taken off in the height of its popularity. Next
season Montague will make a few starring engagements. During his absence Charles Coghlan, who
has been engaged for the year at a salary of \$350
per week, will play the leading business. When
Montague comes back, Coghlan will star. Mr.
Wallack has for several years been hunting for an
actor who can play all his parts, thus saving him
from active duty. In Coghlan he believes he has
found his man. "With Miss Coghlan for leading
lady and her brother for leading gentleman. New
York will think of changing the name of the theatre.

Rusiness at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where the

York will think of changing the name of the atre.

Business at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where the Majeronis are playing, is steadily on the increase. The houses are well-diled now, and there is talk of keeping "Husband and Wife" on the bills an other week, although "Camille" was suggested for the third week's attraction.

Bartley Campbell has just finished a new play, which he calls "The Vigilantes." It treats of California Hife in 1849, and is to be brought out by Mr. Henderson at the Standard Theatre early in September. Mr. Louis Aldrich is to play the leading part, and hopes to score a success equal to the one he achieved as The Parson in the "Danites." By the way, Rankin has incorporated the last act of The Parson with his own character of Sandy, and that's why Aldrich would not go with him to "Frisco.

There will be a number of changes in the Union Square Company this summer. James O'Neill trees to Maguire's, in Frisco, and Mrs. Gilbert has There will be a number of changes in the Union Square Company this summer. James O'Neill goes to Maguire's, in 'Frisco, and Mrs. Gilbert has been engaged by Mr. Abbey for his Park Theatre. Thorne will remain as leading man, and John Parseile will be retained, together with Sara Jewett, Ida Vernon, Linda Dietz, and Maud Harrison. The secession of Mr. O'Neill leaves the second leading position vacant. Sam Piercy, Nelson Decker, and Frank Roche are talked of, with the chances in Piercy's favor. The new company will be smaller than the present one, so as to save expenses. The opening play will be Bronson Howard's "Lillian."

Ard's "Liman."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. McVicker's season closes May 26. The company will then disperas to their several homes. During the summer season "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will occupy the stage.

Miss Catherine Lewis, a sister of Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, will play Evangeline with Mr. Rice's company at Haverly's next week. The San Francisco papers speak of her as a good singer but a bad dresser. She is English.

Mr. John Rickaby arrived here last evening from San Francisco in advance of the Rice-Evangeline Combination, which opens at Haverly's Theatre on the 20th. Mr. Rickaby has engaged George Knigha

Mr. Dion Boncicanit on Saturday telegraphed Mr. Harry Lee that he could have the use of his (Dion's) play "The Colleen Bawn" for his benefit. Sunday evening, May 28. It is probable that Mr. Le Moyne will play Duany Mana, Mr. Nigre Miles, Miss Bijou Heron Edit O'Connor, and Miss Don Anne Chute. A very strong cast.

Miss Mande Morton, the elocutionist, from New York, is the guest of Mrs. D. Knight Carter on Vinceanes avenue. On Saturday evening, that residence, she gave to a select party one of her exquisite entertainments. Her readings were of a miscellaneous character. This very young and beautiful artist is in possession of rare sbility. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Leavitt, the Rev. E. F. Williams and wife, Miss Gracie Brooks, Dr. James L. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George Hyers, and Miss Sudie Fitch.

The change of management at the California and Mrs. George Hyers, and size Sudie Fitch.

The change of management at the California Theatre, so long talked of, is said to have been finally effected. The "new man," it is intimated, is George W. B. Barton, who came to this coast as the agent of Col. Robert ingersoil last summer, and has recently been associated as manager with J. K. Emmett. He brings to his new position considerable theatrical experience, good business tack, and ample funds to put the institution into a healthy financial condition. Mr. Hill remains as manager. The theatre will be run in the same groove, pending contracts with stars nolding over, and new ones with great actors who have been seen on the familiar boards to be made as speedily as possible.—San Francisco Chronicle, May C.

Among the members of the Park Theatre Com-

More Satisfaction.

Messrs, Weeks & Potter:
Dear Sirs: Your Sanford's Radical Cure sells better
and gives more satisfaction than any similar preparation we have ever handled. Respectfully,
C. WAKEFIELD & CO.,
Proprietors Wakefield's Family Medicine,
Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 18, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nead cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the actidified blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with improved inhaler and Treatise, 51 Sold by all druggists, and by WEEKS & POTTER Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century.

# ceeres COLLINS, ceeres VOLTAIC PLASTER,

An Electro-Galvanic Battery, Combined with a Highly Medicated Plaster, composed of the Choicest Medicin il Gums and Balsams Known to Mod-ern Pharmacy.

ern Pharmacy.

It is instantly soothing, healing, and strengthening. It begins its wonderful curative action the moment it is applied. In the Annihilation of Pain and Infammation, in the Vitalization of Weak, Paralyzed, and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the curing of Chronic Weaknesses and Infammatory Aliments and Diseases, in the absorption of poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Maiarial and Contagious Diseases it is wonderful. Compared with it in instantaneous and positive curative action, the ordinary porous or perforated plasters, the voltaic bands and appliances, liver beits, and other coasily contrivances and in the property of the previous electrical appliances at from one-tenit to one-fiftieth the cost, and challenge contradiction.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Be careful to obtain COLLINS VOLTAIC PLAS TER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Platea with a highly Medicated plaster, as seen in the above cut.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS &
POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway

Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway
Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,

NEW YORK, April 24, 1878.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the Election of Directors
pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other
business as may come before said meeting, will be held
at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THUESDAY, the 6th of June next, at 1 g. m. The transferbooks will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 g.
m., and open on MONDAY. June 10. Bondholders
will authenticate their voting bon's by registration.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OPFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

April 22, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Facilio Raliroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Combany in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at it o'clock a. m.

F. H. TOWS. Secretary.

SHOEN,

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE FOR LADIES'

\$5.00 Fine Grissonx French Kid Button
\$5.00 Fine India Goat Button and
\$5.00 Fine India Goat Button and
\$3.78
\$4.50 Fine Straight Goat Button and
\$3.78
\$4.50 Fine Straight Goat Button and
\$3.50
\$4.00 Old Goat and Curra Kid Button
and Side Lace for
\$2.78
PLAIN and FANCY SLIPPERS and LOW
SHOES in GREAT VARIETY and Very
Cheap.

M. WHEELER & CO.,

74 E. Madison-st.

Resumption the Key to Better Times---Cernuschi

Plan for International Money.

The Produce Markets Rather Steady--Hogs Lower--- Provisions Tame and Easier.

Corn Stronger, Owing to Low Freights -.. Wheat Firmer ... Other Grain Quiet.

FINANCIAL:

There was no events in the local financial situa-There was no even in the local many character, one except those of the most ordinary character, he demand for loans was very light, and the genal condition of affairs one of great duliness, here are few applications from any quarter for tank accommodations. Loan lines are decreasing, ank accommodations. Loan lines are decreasing, rhile loansble funds were increased by the rise of eposits. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent. New fork exchange was sold between banks at 60c per

The clearings of the banks for the week are re orted as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the sicago Clearing-House:

Monday	.\$ 3,089,843	8 371,00
Tuesday	2,838,547	310,92
Wednesday	2,580,357	406, 64
Thursday	2,747,478	318,80
Fritiay	2,713,224	300, 61
Saturday		300, 21
Total	.\$16,559,846	\$2,008,28
Corresponding week last year	7. 19,988,390	2, 138, 06
RESUMPTION THE KEY	TO BETTER	TIMES.
John Thompson, the f	ounder of th	e First Na
John Labampaca, Carl		

tional Bank of New York, and now Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, sends the New York Tribuna some statistics showing the fave able effect on business that resulted from resumption after the panies of 1837 and 1837. In 1837, the banks suspensed on Oct. 14, and resumed about Jan 1, 1858. The following table shows the effects.

Bumption:	Loans.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
1857.			
Oct. 17	.\$ 97, 245, 826	\$8,087,441	\$42,696.012
Nov. 7		6, 431, 312	56, 434, 807
Dec. 5		6,555,000	64, 444, 375
1858.			
Jan 2	. 98, 549, 983	6, 430, 403	67, 300, 760
Feb. 6	. 103, 602, 932	6, 873, 931	70, 544, 787
March 6		6, 854, 624	72, 379, 748
April 8	. 110, 588, 354	7, 232, 332	76, 023, 176
May 1	. 111, 868, 456	7, 431, 814	80, 563, 303
	ment in the p	rices of rails	and stocks
railroad bonds	. and bank s	tocks that f	ollowed re-

figures for the panic of 1857 are:

	1875. Dec. 29.	1878. Frb. 3.	1838. Mar. 81.	1818. May 8.	1858. June 5.
Railread bonds. ilnois Central, 7 per cent ew York Central, 7 p. ct ichigan Central, 8 per ct Banks.	8616	95% 100 97%	TON		10352
merican Exchange B'k.	9256	10230	104%	104	103
ank of Commerce			102	10236	10336
porters' & Traders'	95	100	83	102	105
Railroad stock.	84	95	93	101	101
w York Central	73	8736	874	8994	8436
w Haven & Hartford		114	120	115	118
chigan Central	54	64	68	65	60
denien & Rack Island	70%	71	71	7916	7516

With regard to the panic of 1837, Mr. Thompson recalls that on resuming in May, 1838, the same phenomena were exhibited as in 1858. From the day of resumption onward the banks gained specie and deposits, and expanded in loans and circu-luation. Resumption after the panics of 1837 and 1857, he adds, was much more difficult than it will be now. The paper money in circulation then was as bad as it could be, while the present paper noney is all sound, and there is consequently no for a currency panic. INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

Henri Cernuschi has written a letter to the Lon-don Times recommending that the coming Inter-national Monetary Conference be seized as an oprtunity for the adoption of an international mey for France, the United States, and Great Britain. The Times, while pronouncing Cernus-chi's plan "a currency scheme," says there is a good deal in the subject raised which is worth discussion. Cernuschi s plan, which he thinks would solve the double problem of an agreement as to the monetary ratio of gold and silver, and of in-Panis, May 11.—Hences. 1097 72%c. the monetary ratio of gold and silver, and of international money, is stated by him as follows:

France will replace her 20-franc wold piece by a 25-franc piece, exactly the same as a pound sterling. The 5-franc silver piece will oe left untouched. England will have a 4-shilling silver piece exactly the same as the 5-franc piece. The gold money by a 5-doiler piece exactly the same as the 5-franc piece. The United States will replace their gold money by a 5-doiler piece exactly the same as the nound sterling; their silver doilar will be exactly the same as the franc piece. In all three countries gold and silver will be admitted to mintage without restriction of amount. Thus France and the United States would come gold bounds sterling like England, and the Jand and the United States would come franc silver pieces like France. In all three countries there would be seen in circulation. English gold and ellver pieces, French gold and silver pieces—all equivalent. It would be perfect, absolute, international bimetallic monetary identity. By allowing the free mintage of a four-shilling piece (a double florin) England secures to the entre world a par of exchange as fixed as if only gold everywhere circulated. England will be able to congruinate herself at seeing France and the United States com, and make use of pounds sterling. By coining a \$5 gold piece of the value of the pound sterling the United States will have to reduce the weight of the gold dollar to 25 1-9 grains. This reduction is to their advantage, and ker. Shorman, the secretary of the Treasury, himself proposed it in 1875. As regards the silver dollar, equal to the 5-franc piece. The only thing, therefore, will be to let the silver dollar.

INSURING HONESTY.

Companies for the insurance of honesty have national money, is stated by him as follows

Companies for the insurance of honesty have been successful in Europe and in Canada. The experiment is to be tried in New York. A charter has been applied for, which includes among the names of the incorporators some of the most prominent officers of that city's fire and life insurince companies, such as Sheppard Homans, President of the Provident Savings Life-Assurance

AMERICA EXPORTING BEER TO GERMANY. The latest triumbly of American manufacturers is the export of beer to Germany. A casual remark of Prince lismarck last year to some American visitors that he did not believe as good beer was brewed in American as in Germany led to the shipment to him of a keg of American beer. This was so acceptable to the German taste that several large orders have since been received for more, and a American brewer sailed last week for Europe to make permanent arrangements for the export of American beer to Germany. The beer sent is New York beer, and it New York lager can be sold in Germany, the Chicago beer, which is far better, Germany, the Chicago beer, which is far better, could find a large market.

THE MORTGAGE STAY LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed the bill allowing mortgageors to savings banks a secoff to the amount of their deposit, but struck out the section repealing the present Savings-Bank Stay law. The secoff is allowed only where the deposit was in the bank before proceedings for foreclosure were begun. Of the 17d savings banks in the State, twenty-seven have already become embarrassed.

A SMALL DIVIDEND.

A Chrissity in the bankruptcy records to a divi

A cariosity in the bankruptcy records is a dividend declared by Register Alien, of New York, of eleven-eighteenths of 1 per cent to the creditors of Thomas Rowe, who failed three years ego with liabilities of \$224,554. One creditor receives 4 come and another 0 cents.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and sliver dollars were 1000 tents.

Gold and silver dollars were 100@100% in POREIGN EXCHANGE. The rates current in New York and Chicago were:
Sixty days. Stypt.
498/4 899/4

	以於「在2011年的2011年1月10日至1011年1日		800
a	Switzerland,	512% 98 40M 46 27% 27% 27%	
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	1287 133	8
	United States 6s of '81	Asked.	
	United States 5-20s of '65103%	104	
	1 United States 5-20s of '67	106%	i
•	United States 5-20s of *68	10612	7
	United States new 5s of '81 104)4	104%	1
	United States new 4 per cent coupons103		,
	LOCAL SECURITIES.	Ulca - I	8
	Rid	Asked.	t
	Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)*101	*102	t
-9	Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). *101	*102	k
-8	Chicago City 7 per cent water loan(long)*105 North Chicago 7 per cent(Lincoin Park) *98	-100	
я	City Railway (South Side)	*	
а	City Railway (West Side)	175	7
	Traders' Insurance Company	116	
ø	Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	*103%	v
	West Division Railway 7 per cents	-10396	
	*And interest.	Section 1	I.
	The state of the s	1000	I
	DV TELECOAPH		

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 11.—Gold sold at 100½ through-out the day. Borrowing rates flat to 2 per cent. Steamer Neckar, from Europe, brought \$20,000 in

panish gold coin Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet. Stock speculation was generally firm to-day, with a further upward movement in prices. The advance in the morning ranged from ¼ to ½ per cent, and was led by St. Paul, Northwestern, Western

Union, Union Pacific, and the coal stocks. In the afternoon the market was strong, and prices made a further advance, St. Paul preferred selling up to 76, do common to 51%, Northwestern preferred to 72%, do common to 51%, Rock Island to 108, Union Pacific to 69%, and Michigan Central to 68½. Morris & Essex fell off to 78½, and recovered to 79. Lake Shore sold at 62@61½, and was active. Deliveries of Lake Shore were very irregular, and the hears found the stock quite scarce. At the close the highest prices of the week were

At the close the highest prices of the week were current in some instances.

At the Exchange, George Dickinson sold to Wood & Holims the next dividend on 10,000 shares of Lake Share for 2 per cent. This transaction attracted considerable attention.

Transactions aggregated 82,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern common, 6,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 St. Paul preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 St. Paul preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 Ohios, 6,700 Wabash, and 3,000 Wabstern Union.

[akhoney, 2½/65 per cent, closing easy at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 426.

Customs receipts, \$219,000. The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$53,000.

Clearings, 89,000,000.

Sterling, long, 486; short, 4884.

The weekly cank\*statement is as follows; Loans, increase, \$2,084,300; specie, decrease, \$2,582,-400; legal-temers, increase, \$2,175,700; deposits, increase, \$1,908,000; circulation, increase, \$34,800; reserve, degreese, \$30,500. The banks

118. Increase, \$1, 309.000; circulation, increase,
\$34,800; reserve, decrease, \$896,700. The banks
now hold \$16,094,500 above their legal require-
menta.
COVERVMENTS
GOVERNMENTS. 10314
Coupons, '65, new103 & New 4 per cents100)
Coupons, '67103% 10-40s, reg
Coupons, '68
New 58
STOCKS.
Western Union Tel 814 C., C., C. & I 25%
Quicksilver 17% New Jersey Central 15%
Quicksilver pfd 30 Rock Island
Pacific Mail 20% St. Paul 51%
Mariposa 102% St. Paul pfd 76
Mariposa pfd 103 Wabash 13%
Adams Express 103 Ft. Wayne 90
Wells-Fargo 90 Terre liaute 6
American Express 51 Terre Haute pfd 10
United States Express 49 Chicago & Alton 71%
New York Central 108% Chicago & Aiton pfd. 99
Erie 12 Ohio & Mississippl 814
Prie pfd
Harlem 147 A. & P. Telegraph 214
Michigan Central 68% Missouri Pacific 150
Panama 118 Chicago, B. & Q 1014
Union Pacine 69% manufoal & St. Joe 11%
Lake Shore 614 Central Pacific bonds. 1074
Illinois Central 76% Union Pacific bonds 1074
Cleveland & Pittsburg. 74 0. P. Land Grant 10496

Northwestern ...... 51% U. P. Sinking Fund... 964 Northwestern pfd..... 764 Tennessee 6s, old. 39% Virginia, new... Tennessee 6s, new 33% Missouri, 6s... Virginia 6s, old. 25 7% Julia Consolidated,... 456 Cantornia.
Chollar.
Con. Virginia.
Crowa Point.
Fureka Con.
Exchequer
Gould & Curry.
Grand Prize.
Hale & Norcross.

LONDON, May 11. - Consols-Money, 95 15-16;

# COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for two days past.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1	Receipts.		Shipments.		
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	
Flour, bris	8.021	9,022	6,546	11,731	
Wheat, bu	118, 272	4,890	103.857	48, 751	
Corn, bu	184.209	126,800	840 595	147, 671	
Oats, bu	-51.024	36, 284	76, 141	50,0%	
Rye, bu	5 321	850	879	1, 269	
Barley bu	1,738	2,000	2,974	2,513	
Grass seed, Ds.	4,800	17,380	69,679	86, 326	
Fiax seed. hs.	73,940	11,540	27.588	46, 706	
B. corn, ms	12,000	12.500		40.928	
C. meats. los!	261,760	262, 260	1,641,516	521, 18:	
Beef, tes		*** ****	100	286	
Beef. bris			144	40	
Pork, bris			345	874	
Lard. lus	41,400	201, 260	253, 690	198, 244	
Tallow, lbs	16, 364	28, 310		28, 170	
Butter, lbs	178, 347	71.970	117, 572	40, 440	
Dre'd hogs, No	14		****		
Live hogs. No.	15,517	12,228	6,088	4, 25	
Cattle, No	3,794	3, 669	4, 295	3,856	
Sheep, No	203	950		401	
lifdes, lbs	130, 387	180,605	49,500	125, 310	
High win's, bris	150	50	5.2		
Wool, lbs	137.355	119,519	99,650	182, 30	
Potatoes, ou	1.340	2,115	********	1,900	
Coal, tons	12,580	2,804	373	25	
Hey, tous	93	63	5		

President of the Provident Savings Life-Assurance Company, Pallander Shaw, Vice-President of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn; Edward Stark, late manager of the citizens Insurance Company of Montreal, and others like them. A charter for such a company was obtained some time ago in Massachusetts, but the company was never organized. The success of such usurance abroad does not insure success in this "cuntry, Embezzlement and defaication are pun—in Europe, and are consequently much less rrequent than here. The New York Commany will have to charge "extra-hazardous" rates until the siministration of justice improves. The exist—we of the Company may be a powerful force in such a reform.

AMERICA EXPORTING BEER TO GERMANY. The latest triumbh of American manufacturers is the average of the Company may have to charge "extra-hazardous" rates until the siministration of justice improves. The exist—we of the Company may be a powerful force in such a reform.

AMERICA EXPORTING BEER TO GERMANY. The latest triumbh of American manufacturers is the expect of the company was nevered to the company was never organized. The success of such use of the Company may be a powerful force in such a reform. No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (54 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 3 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars feed (10 barley). Total (770 cars), 322,000 bu. Inspected out: 42,000 bu wheat, 216,523 bu corn, 11,546 bu oats, 836 bu rye, 10,963 bu barley. The following were the receipts and shipments

ending as dated:			
Receipts-	May 11.	M ty 4.	Man 12,
	1878.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	57,525 697,684	62,276	53, 260
		590, 130	34,314
Corn, bu		1,405,599	963, 288
Rye, bu	26,733	391,784	266, 602
Bariey, bu		14,547	10,838
Dressed hogs, No	55,605	38,584	30, 935
		243	8
Live hogs, No	70, 275	77.850	70.297
Shipments-	18,846	19, 286	19,703
Flour, oris	53,966	59, 483	67, 206
Wheat, bu	579, 781	634, 194	259, 207
Corn, bu	1,853,709	1,655,308	643, 603
Oats, bu	282 983	382, 409	463, 781
Rye, bu	40,637	27.173	28, 834
Bariey, bu	42,734	88, 757	150, 080
Live hogs, No	28,836	26,828	19, 196
Cattle, No	16,030	16,527	16, 170
The following were t	he export	ts from Ne	w York
for the weeks ending as	dated:		autoria les
The state of the s	Man 11	Mant 4	3600 10

the city and near-by trade, and was mostly in the shape of small orders for reassortment. There was a well sustained activity in the demand for staple and fancy groceries, and a firm set of prices was noted. Sugars, coffees, and rice displayed the greatest strength. The butter trade remains withlow a point that buyers feel warranted in ordering in advance of current needs. The same is true of the cheese market. In the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits there was a fair business doing, and prices were quoted as before. Fish were in demand at former quota-tions, ruling steady. No changes were apparent in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood mar-tets. Oils, paints, and colors were in fair request

t previous figures. Lumber was in fair demand at current prices. Lumber was in fair demand at current prices. The yard-dealers are doing a satisfactory business, and cargoes sold Saturday at former figures. Wool was inactive. The old stock is nearly sold out, and new wool is not coming in freely enough yet for dealers to name prices. Broom-corn was dull and easy under a fair supply, the large dealers still keeping out of the market. Seeds were very quiet. The spring trade is over, and the sales will probably be light for a few weeks unless the growing crops should be damaged so as uniess the growing crops should be damaged so as to make it necessary to re-sow the land. Timothy hay was in request and steady, while other kinds were quiet. Green fruits were abundant and steady, excepting berries, which declined under the large offerings. Poultry and eggs were in fair upply and steady.

Lake freights were less active, and rather tame t the reduction of Friday, 2c being the ruling

ate on corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 220, -000 bu corn. Through rates by lake and canal were easy in sympathy with rates by sail, closing at 8@84c for corn and 9c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 10%c asked for corn to New York and 11@11%c for do to Boston. Rail freights were quoted at 20c per 100 hs to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore; but it was claimed by parties in the trade that extensive "cutting" was in order, 15@171/2c being named as the figure at which the bulk of the

SHIPPING VALUES. We clip the following from the circular of J. h. Drake & Co.:

Cash wheat at \$1.11%, with intermediate charges
12%c, would cost \$1.24 alongside ship; with sall
freights & and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost 48s 3d to Cork for orders, or
about 5%c per bu to the disfavor of sulpments.

DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the leading kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past week, with the foreign value of the same. With gold at 100%, the currency selling value in this market is about

	\$101,300:		11	
•		Foreign	U.	S. Customi
	Class of goods.	value.	1-1	duties.
	Tin-plate	.\$ 4,581		\$1,221.01
	Wire rope			77.54
	Lemon oil	407		108.10
	Still wine			13.50
	Aic, beer, and porter		11	232.54
	Bottles (amendment)		11	4.50
	Whisky	. 94		192.00
	Books	. 2		2.00
	Wearing apparel (amendment).			58.75
١.	Salt	3, 150		1, 115, 45
	Musical merchandise		11	303.05
	Gut-strings		11	348, 15
	Guns			281.40
	Toys, fancy goods, etc			11, 261, 03
	Dry goods		11	9-3,40
	Nutraege	2,775		
	Raisins	216		99, 38
. !	Totlet soap	373		149. 20
	Optical goods			28 1.29
	Brandy.			183.90
	Looking glass plate	8,895		1.978.95
	Currants	388		187.50
и	Sardines		11	548.37
- 1	Gia	4.849		945.90
. 1	Lumber	443		51.75
	Machinery.			59.50
1	Olive-oil	104		59.20
-1	Mineral-water			Free.
- 1	Cigars.	1,300		1, 312, 50
4	Champague			155, 16
-	Cordial			36.26
. 1	Caustic soda.			1,717.41
4	Sheet music	9		1.80
- 1	Piano-covers	610		878.00
-1	Percussion-caps	415		168.00
1	Needles.	459		114.50
1	Attended	273		
1	Totals	\$62,627		\$25,015.57
1	WHEAT ITS	MS.		

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following:

The latest reports of the cereal crops in America and Europe are generally favorable, so far as present appearances indicate, for an acundant harves.

The shipments of wheat from Calcutta for the United Kingdom from Jan. 1 to March 27, 1878, have been 7,930 tens, against 34,842 tens for the corresponding period in 1877.

corresponding period in 1877.
Freuch official accounts. Commerce Special, give the imports of wheat into France during the month of March at 237, 200 drs. against 163, 043 drs in February, 1878, and 23, 650 drs. in March at 1877; and since Sept. I \$877, to March at, 1878; and the imports of wheat and flour into France law been equal to 1, 42, 466 drs. against 1,244, 730 drs to the corresponding seven months in 1877. The exports of wheat and flour during the seven months from Sept. 1 to March 31, 1877-8, have been uring the third week in April sixteen wheat-laden

thips had arrived at Marsellies, including fourteen teamers. The wock's sales of wheat were 53,000 qs, of which 93 000 qs were to arrive. In Barcelons, Spain, and in Catalonia rain had lallen, much improving the appearance of the cereal crops.
At Hamburg, Germany, fine wheat was scarce and firm, walle other descriptions were rather easier.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—were dull, and again tended downwards, is sympathy with a reported decline in live hogs at the Stock-Yards. There was scarcely any demand tiligear the close of the session, when the resulting weakening in prices brought the market within the limits of a few orders held by commission men, and the filling of these caused a shade firmer feeling. There was very little change in the advices from other. was very little change in the advices from other le was reported that most of the English orders for ments have been withdrawn during the past two or three days, and that one firm had resold Friday (pri-

vately) a rather large quantity of meats which had pre-

vately) a rather large quantity of meats which had previouely been purchased on order for export.

MRSS PORK—Was quiet, and declined about 5c per bri under offerings which were in excess of the demand. Sales were reported of 2,500 bris seller June at \$8,42569.50, and 10,000 bris seller July at \$8,6098.70. The market closed tame at \$8,40 cash or seller May; \$8,42569.84,45 seller June; \$8,62569.86,65 seller June; \$8,6256 Prime mess steady at \$8.00@8.25; and extra do at

S. Sags. 22g seller Algust; and about \$8.375 seller relayed?
Prime mess steady at \$8.00@8.25; and extra do at \$7.25@7.70.

String mess steady at \$8.00@8.25; and extra do at the seller stress of the

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. Local buyers took hold sparingly, and shippers were not disposed to operate at former prices, which were firmly adhered to by sellers. Sales were reported of 1,125 bris springs extras at \$4.5025.35, and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,225 bris. The market closed at the following as the normal range of prices. Choice to

following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.00@6.50; good to prime favorite brands of winters, 56.00@5.50; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00@5.75; choice to fine spring, \$5.2565.75; fair to good spring, \$4.75@5.25; low spring, \$4.00@4.50; fair to good Minneaota spring, \$5.00 &5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota spring, \$5.75@6.50; patent springs, \$9.50@8.50; low grade, \$2.75@4.00; Facent springs, \$9.5068.50; low grade, \$2.7564.00; rye, \$3.1083.25.

Birax—Was moderately active, but 25c lower. Sales were 60 tons at \$10.75@11.00 per ton on track and \$11.00 free on board cars. Also, 20 tons from winter wheat \$11.00 free on board.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.00 per ton free on board.

ton free on board.

Conn. MRAL—Coarse was nominal at \$14.50 per ton track.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet during the greater part of the assion, and cenerally firmer. The market advanced Ic per bu for next month's delivery, and closed see above the latest quotations of Friday. This month was irregular. Liverpool was quiet, but reported cargoes a shade dearce, and New York was higher, while dar receipts were larger, with only moderate shipments, and apparently an increase of nearly 120,000 but no urstocks in store during last week. The foreign news tended to strength, though it was stated that present spot prices do not offer an inducement to shippers to operate, and continued bad weather was accepted as an additional argument against lower prices. The political situation in Europe is not regarded as free from cause for uneasiness, though the absence of dediced news for a few days has rather been encouraging to the bears than to the oulls. It is worthy of note that 97 out of the 259 car-loads inspected on track Saturday were already bought to arrive on orders to ship from this point, so that there was not much spot wheat on the market. Settler July sold at \$1.05, sold at \$1.075(6), 675. Setler the month sold at \$1.112.51, 1224 (being at one time nomi-

rsi at \$1.11), and closed at \$1.11½ Gilt-edged receipts n No. 2 closed at \$1.11½ bid and \$1.11½ saked, with of preference for No. 1, showing that the buying was no her done to fill shorts than for shipment. Spot sales are reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.12; 23,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.01; 23,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.01; 20.00 No. 400 for the shipment of \$1.00; 100 bu rejected at \$1.00; 100 bu by sample at \$0.0020 on track; and \$400 bu Sci. 100 bu by sample at \$0.0020 on track; and \$400 bu Go at \$1.00 free on board csr. Total, \$4,200 bu No. 3 to \$1.01; 400 bu do at \$1.00 bu No. 3 to \$1.01; 400 bu do at \$1.10%; and \$1.00 bu No. 3 to \$1.01; 400 bu do at \$1.10%; and \$1.00 bu No. 3 to \$1.00; and \$1.00; and \$1.00 bu No. 3 to \$1.00; and \$1.00; board.
Winter Wheat-Was dull. Sales were 400 bu No. 3
red at \$1.08, and 400 bu rejected at 91c free on board
car.

board.

Winter Wheat—Was dull. Sales were 400 bu No. 3 red at \$1.05, and 500 bu rejected at 91c free on board car.

CORN—Was fairly active, and advanced about Mc, 50c closing 36c higher and June 36c above the latest spot closing 36c higher and June 36c above the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was reper while the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was reper while the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was reper while the latest new York and Baitlimore were whose the will the larger new york and baitlimore were week. The fact of low than 500,000 bu during the have been requeed more our stocks in sore appeared to have been requeed more our stocks in sore almost of the total the shippers to operate relative strength of spot corn. While futures were firmer in sympathy, though without a really great demand. Seller June opened at 30%c, closing at 30%c, seller July soid at 40%cs 40%c, and seller the mounted closed 40c, the latter closing at the outside. Highort seller were reported of 33,000 bu high mixture at 40%cs were reported of 33,000 bu high mixture at 40%cs 40%cs, 40%cs and 80%cs and 80%cs were reported of 33,000 bu high mixture at 40%cs 40%cs, 40%cs and 80%cs and 80%cs and 80%cs were reported of 33,000 bu high mixture at 40%cs 40%cs, 40%cs and 80%cs an

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was dull and weak under fair offer-ings, with some pressure to sell: Strictly green hurl, 58636c; red-tipned do, 58556c; green brush that will work itself, 58556c; red and red-tipped do, 356845c; BUTTER-The market was without marked new

BUTTER—The market was without marked new features. There was considerable doing in a quiet way, but the demand does not keep up with the supply, and prices continue to ease off in buyers' favor. We quote as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 18@20c; good to choice dairy, 18@17c; medium, 11@12c; inferior to common. @dbc.

BAGGING—Met with a light demand from the country trade and from millors, and was steady and up. BAGGING—Met with a light demand from the country trade and from millers, and was steady and unchanged. We repeat our list: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21; Otter Creek, 19½c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4c and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; GHERSE—There was a fair movement for the time of year and considering the declining tendency of prices. Quotations remain the same as at the beginning of the week, ranging as follows: Full cream, 103, 10½c; part skim, 8@9c; full skim, 5% 36%c; low grades, 3@5c.

or the week, ranging as follows: Foll cram, 10.5 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) of the week, ranging as follows: Foll cram, 10.5 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) of the week, ranging as follows: Foll cram, 10.5 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) of the week, ranging as follows: Foll cram, 10.5 10\( \frac{1}{2} \) of the considerable of the con

FFEE - O. G. JANA.

90: good to prime. 188184(c); common versions good to prime. 188184(c); considered. 104(a); c); roasting. 188184(c); granulated. 10810(c); powdered. 105(a)105(c); A. adard. 05(c); do. No. 2. 95(a)05(c); extra C. 95(c); C. No. 2. 85(a)05(c); reliew. 85(c); C. No. 3. 85(a)05(c); reliew. 85(c); C. No. 3. 85(a)05(c); reliew. 85(c); C. No. 3. 85(a)05(c); reliew. 85(c); c); do. 185(a)05(c); reliew. 85(c); re Section of the second state of the second se

mon, 296,30c; common monasces, 353-35c; casca grap, 396,33c.
SPICES—Allspice, 186,1816; c. tournogs, No. 1. 150-38
\$1.00; Calcures tracer, or tournogs, No. 1. 150-38
\$1.00; Calcures tracer, or tournan motified, 546c; Blue
Lity, 546; White Lity, 546; White Rose, 546; Peach
Blossom, 656; Savoa Imperial, 546.

HAY—Throthy was la fair request and firm. Prairie, severe unland, was dull and easy; No. 1 timothy, \$40.00; No. 2 do. \$4,506,90.0; mixed, \$8,00; upland prairie, \$8,5069,025; No. 1 prairie, \$7.00; slough, \$5,50
66.00. prairie, \$8.5.693.25; No. 1 prairie, \$7.00; alough, \$5.50 (96.00).

HIDES—Were quiet and steady. The small receipts are taken by the dealers at the quoted prices: City butchers' cows, 559c; steers, 659c; green cured, 194, 759c; heavy, 6596 kie; damaged, 559c; part cured, 5496 659c; green salice kip, 749c; green calf, 102; fint prine dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 1496 59c; dry salted hides, 120; deadon skins, 40c; sheep pelis, wool estimated, 52c.

dry kip, caif, and dry hides, 1468 lot; dry salted hides, 120; deacon skins, 40c; sheep peits, wool estimated, 32c.

OILS—A very fair volume of business was accommissed, air the leading oils being ordered freely. Prices were without oronounced chapte, ruting about steady has follows; Carbon, 110 dec. test, 125 dec. test, 22d Michael 1881, 130 deg., 163d, beautiful, 175 dec. test, 22d Michael 1881, 130 deg., 163d, beautiful, 175 dec. test, 21c; Michael 1881, 1882, 1882, 1883, 1883, 1884,

medium. 45:64-63; 2001 d., 45:30-33; fines, 55:46-63; cionice, 65:67-70; choicesst, 75:36-32; finest, 90:65:10.

INTERLA—Common. 23:62-8c; good d., 30:33-5c; medium. 35:63-8c; good d., 40:44-3c; finest, 45:64-48c; finest, 50:65-5c; choice, 60:6-6c; choicest, 68:47-8c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common. 25:62-8c; good d., 28:63-2c; medium. 35:35-8c; good d., 40:64-3c; finest, 50:65-5c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common. 25:62-8c; finest, 50:65-8c; fin

LUMBER.

The wholesale market was quiet and steady Saturday. The offerings were small, and several sales were made in the forenoon, but few buyers cared to purchase the last of the week, and most of the stuff on sale was carried over. Some of the dealers are out of the market because their docks are full, and they have no room for vessels to unload. Piece stuff was quoted at \$7.506 8.00; common to medium boards at \$8.506 10.00; and fair to good mill run at \$10,009 \$11.00. The high grades were quoted at \$11.00 \$12.00. Lath were easier at \$1.2561.3714, the outside for choice. Shingies were quoted at \$2.00 \$2.10 for standard and \$2.10 \$2.20 for extra.

Sales include: Cargo of schr Topsey, from Muskegon, 145.000 ft medium scrips andboards at \$10.00; cargo of schr Carrier, from Ludington, 180.000 ft strips and boards at \$11.00; cargo of schr Mercury, from Ludington, 200.000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00.

The yard market was fairly active at unchanged prices. Following are the quotations, the inside figures on common delay for green stuff:

First and second ciear. 14 and 2 inch. \$2.00,930.00

Third ciear fach. \$2.00 \$10 ft. \$2.00,930.00

Third ciear freesed siding. 18.50,915.00

First and ciear dressed siding. 18.50,915.00

First and ciear dressed siding. 18.50,915.00

First and ciear dressed siding. 18.50,915.00

First and second common, dressed. 22.00,930.00

Third ciear, 15, 18 inches and upwards. 34.00

Box boards, 20, 18 inches and upwards. 34.00

Box boards, 20, 19 inches and upwards. 34.00

Box boards, 20, 10 inches an

fortnight.

The success of the logging railroad in the Muskegon listrict has prompted immermen at other points to construct similar roads, some of which will soon be in operation. One firm at Muskegon have been hauling ogs over a pole tramway at the rate of 1, 200 feet of operations of the second secon The following items are clipped from the last Northwestern Lumberman:

The general tenor of our reports from the various log
drives shows that, as usual, a great deal of unnecessary
fuss has been made over the recent rains. So soon as
the first drops began to fall the cry went up loud and
long to the affect that all the logs would be in the mill
booms within a very few days. Now the clouds have
cleared away the result proves the situation to be Just
as we predicted it would be
as we predicted it would be
denir subsided. There was nothing to keep up the
flood, and our reports from Black River. Wis. truth
fully set forth the facts. It is a matter of very grave
doubt if more than one-half of the stock in the Chippewa and Block Rivers reaches the mills this season,
in all Michigan streams driving progresses just fairly,
while the rains that have helped in that direction have
laid an effectual embargo upon the work of trucking or
operating pole logging roads.

The Minneapolis correspondent writes: "Nearly a
clean drive will be made of all the Upper Mississippl
logs, and a careful of unace enables mo state that a
cry this acason's cut."

There is now no question but that all the logs banked

logs, and a car is destinate enables are on the control of the secured of the sec

LIVE STOCK. .19,540 .18,841 78,955 74,649 2, 286 1, 382 2, 901 8, 450 4, 295 203

excess of the demand, the close of each day finding the yards empty. In addition to the usual inquiry, there were liberal purchases by exporters. Several hundred head—indeed, about all the strictly hundred head-indeed, about all the strictly first-class cattle received—were taken on European account, at \$5.10@5.65. Choice droves suited to be requirements of the New York and Boston markets were taken at \$4.75@5.00, while for fair to good fat cattle weighing from 1, 100 to 1, 250 lb a ready outlet was found at \$4.25@4.65. Stockers and feeders were wanted and sold as high as at any previous time this season. A good demand for springers and year caives also existed. For the former \$20.00@38.00 per head were paid, and for the latter \$2.76@4.75 per 100 lbs. Saturday's market was fairly active and steady, with liberal sales, within the range of the following

lowing QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeyes—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450 los and upwards.

Extra Beeyes—Fine, rai, weil-formed 4.75@5.50 Choice Beeyes—Fine, rai, weil-formed 4.75@5.00 Good Beeyes—Weil-fattened steers, weighing 1, 160 to 1, 300 lb 1, 300 lb 1, 300 lb 1, 200 los August 100 formed 4.25@4.65 Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 los August 100 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Foor to common steers and common to enoice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

2.75@3.75 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs.

3.25@4.00 

from thence to London. The marks cook with a better quotations.

SHEEP—Have continued in light supply, and with a better demand prices have advanced a trifle,—now quoted at \$3,00est.75 for shorn, and at \$4,00e5.75 for wooled. A bunch of extra snorm sold at \$5.25. ST. LOUIS. May 11. - CATTLE-Strong feeling, but no Receipts, 1, 400.
SHERT—Scarce and wanted; all good grades would command strong full prices. Receipts, none.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, May 11.—Hoos—Firm and unchanged.
Receipts, 930; shipments, 1, 163.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Liverpool., May 11-11:30 a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 26 GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 118 44: No. 2, 118 34: GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 118 44; No. 2, 118 3d; spring, No. 1, 108 5d; No. 2, 99d; white, No. 1, 118 8d; No. 2, 118 1d; club, No. 1, 128; No. 2, 118 4d, Corn—New, No. 1, 25s 3d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. Lard, 36s 9d.

Liverpool, May 11-5 p. m. -Corron-Bouyant, at 5 15-16@6 3-16d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and Export, 2,000; American, 13,000.

Breadstuffs-Wheat-California white wheat, 11s Id@1185J; do club. 118 4d@128; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western soring, 98 9d@108 5d; do win:er, 118 3d@118 4d. Flour-Western canal, 258 6d@268 6d. Corn-New Western mixed, 258 3ds 258 6d; do old, 278 6ds 278 9d. Osts - American, 38 2d. Barley - American, 38 3d. Pras - Cauadan, 383. EAS—Cau.adan, 1863. Loven Sezo—400428. Kovisions—Mess pork, 46s. Prime mess beef, Laru—American, 363-61. Bacon—Long clear, 25s

Add/28.

TALLOW -Fine American, 33s,
Perrockvin - Spirits, 7s; redued, 9s 9d.
LINSEED 01.6—26s.

RESIN-Common, 5s; pale, 12s.
CHESSE-Pine American, 66s.
LONDON, May 11.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—244.6

ANTWERP, May 11.—PETROLEUM—298 6d.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of rade: Liverpoot, May 11.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, it Western, 46s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 26s 6d; shore 548; Westerii, 468. Bacon-Cumberlands, 268 6d; shoft ribs, 278; short clear, 268. Shoulders, 218; hams, 338, Lard, 398 6d. Prine mess beef, 708; India mess beef, 838; extra india mess, 1658. Cheese, 648. Tailow, 388. Lonbon, May II.-Liverpool-wheat quiet. Corn rather easier, 238 31. Mark Lane-Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 49864. Corn steady.

PRILADELPHIA, May II. PLOUB — Dull and unenanged.

G. MAIN — Wheat — Firmer a shade; amber, \$1.2761.51;
red, \$1.28461.29; white, \$1.3161.33. Corn—Demand active and immer; yellow, 52561 mixed, \$156 cash and May: 5140 June; 52562. Data from: white Western, 536350; mixed Western, 56432. The translanged.

PROVIDE Land—Market dull; clay kettle, 7560. hams, 5267. The control of the co

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 21,000 but corn. 130,000 but cata, 5,500 bu.

MILWAUKEZ, May 11. -FLOUE-Dull and unchanged. Grain-Wheat firm; opened %c higher and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.1445, No. 1 Milwaukee, 1.134c, No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.035. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 on Milwaukee, \$1.035. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 nominal at 40c; new, 3763746. Oatasteady; No. 2 Seléc. Key firm and strong; No. 2 spring, 644c; June, 655-6696.

Phovisions-Duil and nominal. Mess pork, \$8.50. Prime steam lard, \$6.3746. Selfield and easier: 216c. Receipts-Wheat to Buffalo dull and easier: 216c. Receipts-Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, \$8,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 1,800 bris; wheat, \$1,000 bu. Cincinnati.

white and No. 2 mixed, 37c. 1 mixed, 365-638c; No. 2 NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Corn-Meal—Higher at \$2.2062.25.
GROCKEIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar active and firm: common to good common, 556-65c; fair to fully fair. 686-7c; prime to choice, 746-8c; yellow carified, 8pc. Others unchanged.
MONETARY—Gold, 1003-65-10. Sight exchange on New York, M presulum; Sterling exchange, joankers' bills, 489.

bills, 489.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. May 11.—GRAIN—Wheat in light demand buyers and sellers apart. Corn dull: No. 2 mixed Western held at 47c. Oats dull: No. 2 Chicago held at 32½ Hye neglected. Barkey neglected. Barkey neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, May 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; Duuth club, \$1.27. Corn steady; new Western mixed, 52

Boston, May 11.—Wool.—A fair business was done last week in domestic, but at low and unsatisfactory prices. The recust large movement in fice fleeces has failed to impart a firmer tone to the market. Ohio, Pennsylvania, X and XX. could not be forced at over 364@38c. Some very choice wools have, in fact, been recently sold at 38c, indicating a shrinkage of 13@14c per pound from the prices paid for them in the interior last July, and the cost of carrying them since that time. Combing delaine fleeces unsettled, and it is difficult to give reliable quotations. Washed, 32@48c for coarse, and choice unwashed, 30c. Pulled in fair de-

ales at \$1.414; declined to \$1.38%, at which price it blosed weak. Shipments, 28,000 bris, average 127,000; transactions, about 300,000 bris.

CLEVELAND. O., May 11.—PETROLEUM—Market unbanged; standard white, 110 test. \$150.

PITTSBURG. Pa., May 11.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 1500. 11.58% at Parker's; refined, 11c, Philadelphia delivery

NEW YORK.

New York, May 11.—Business quiet with commission-houses and the jobbing trade is light. Cotton-goods fairly steady with agents, but some makes are jobbing at very low figures. Fancy prints quiet, but shirtings are in good demand. Ginghams less active. Cotton dress-goods duil. Men's wear woolens in light request. Foreign goods quiet.

WILMINGTON, May 11. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

THE FLORIDA RETURNING BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., May 9.—The members of

he Florida Returning Boards for the State and certain counties propose, now that they are out of those offices, to impeach their acts and findngs as such Boards. In law this is the same as the question of a juror impeaching his verdict. This is not the whole question raised in the Florida affair, but we notice it. only in this relation.

The question has been much discussed in the

When mind and body are out of sorts, with cold

CINCINNATI.
CONTROL
CINCINNATI.
CONTROL
CINCINNATI.
CONTROL
CINCINNATI.
CONTROL
CINCINNATI.
CONTROL
CINCINNATI.
CI

choice fall 4dc.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at \$9.00. Lardduinad nominal; steam mill kettle, \$7.25687.50. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, \$3.76; short ribs, \$4.80; cash, \$5. Bacon scarce and tirm at \$4.25 \$6.375 and \$5.6246.
Whitsky—Dull and drooping at \$1.03.
BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping at \$1.03.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE. May 11.—COTION—Firm at 16½c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red. \$1.1e; amber
white. \$1.19. Corn in fair demand; white. 45c;
mixed, 44c. Oats—Market dull; white, 31c; mixed, 30c.
Kye steal; at 65c.
Provisions—Fork steady and firm at \$9.25. Lard
quiet hus steady; choice leaf tierce, 7½68c; do kegs.
eg. .. Bulk meats quiet; saouiders. 39as/4c; rib, \$4.95
eg. .. Oo; clear, 5½c. Hams, sugar-cured. 7½69c.
Whisky—Firm at \$1.03.

WHISKY-Firm at \$1.03.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

O., May 11.—Grain—Wheat firm; amber Michigan, soot, \$1.256 asked; \$1.25 offered; June, \$1.266.1.2616; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.18; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.20; June, 1.215; No. 3 red held at \$1.14462.1.14 bid. Corn firm; high mixed, 425e; No. 2, spot, 425e; May, 42e; June held at 445e; 44c bid; No. 2 white, 48c; rejected, 41e; damaged, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2, 265e; No. 2 white, 27c.

RECENTPR-FFOUR, none; Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

23,000 bu; oats, 1,500.

BOSTON, May 11.—FLOUD-Market dull; Western supers, \$3,5064.00; common stress \$5,00.65.75; Minnesota do, \$5,25.66.25; in 2, \$5,7566.25; illinois, \$6,006.75; St. Louis, \$6,006.75; Minnesota parent process and Wisconsin, \$6,5068.00; Minnesota parent process and \$6,5

DETROIT, Mich., May 11.-FLOUR-Quiet and un changed.
GRAIN—Wheat about 1c better; extra. \$1.30143
1.3014; No. 1 white, \$1.2814; amber, no sales.

PETROLEUM. OIL CITY, May 11.—PETROLEUN—Market opened with

TURPENTINE.

United States whether the affidavits of jurors can be legally introduced in courts and received to impeach or set aside their verdict; and has been almost uniformly settled that they cannot. The juror is held incompetent to testify to the misconduct of himself or his fellows. The reverse has been rejected by the ablest jurists in England and this country. "It would open each juror," declared Mansfield, C. J., "to great temptation, and would unsettle every ver

Liversooi. May II.—Prime mess port. Eastern, Sci. Without constitution. Sci. Discover. Sci. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Twit India mess best. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Prime mess. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Prime mess. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Prime mess. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Prime mess. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Prime mess. Prime mess. Prime mess bord. Twit India mess best. Prime mess. Prime

crobably many others to which across a

Cause and Cure.

Lagenmorth Appeal.

Two gamblers were in Leavenworth, Kasseveral years ago, with about \$50 in their poolests. They desired to get money enough to pe to California. They went to separate hotels. One registered as a physician and advertised remedy for cholera. The other put up a large quantity of yeast powders into small packages with a little croton oil in each, and hired a boy to distribute them. Soon family after family, affected by the croton oil, felt what ther be lieved were symptoms of cholera. The sale of the cholera remedy was enormous, and the gamblers were enabled to go to California. They now itell the story through the Virginia Chypapers.

London, April 25.—The in RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADE

Ticket Offices, 62 Ciark-st. (Sherman Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between On-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chian at 10:30 a. m. Noother road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sia. b—Depot corner of Cansi and Kinzie-sia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILEDAN Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Cart-st., and at depots.

Trains. | Mendota & Galesburg Express | 7:25 s.m. | 7:45 t.m. 

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Oma the Pacific Express. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CRIMASO
KANSAS CITT & DENVER SHORT LINES
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randobs-st.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | 9:00 a. m. | 4:091, |
Mobile & New Orleans Rx. | 9:00 a. m. | 4:091, |
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | 9:00 a. m. | 7:00a |
Peorla, Burlingfon | Fast Rx. | 9:00 a. m. | 7:00a |
& Keoku, Express | 6:00 m. | 7:00a |
Chicago & Paducah R. K. Ex. | 9:00 a. m. | 3:00a |
Streator, Lacon, Washion Ex | 12:30 p. m. | 3:00a |
Jollet & Dwight Accommdat | 5:00 p. m. | 9:00a |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tirks Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Rous, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. Milwaukee Express. 7:55a. m. 7:55p. m. 8 7 wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express. † 9:00p. m. † 7:00c. m.

'All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pas and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frair du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winosa. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAR Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-seconds,
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Rai
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer Hous. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00a. m. 7:45b. m. 10ay Express. 9:00a. m. 7:40b. m. 7:40b. m. 7:40b. m. 4:40b. m. 4:

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel 9:100 m. 7:000 m. 9:100 m. 9:100 m. 9:100 m. 9:004 m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Morroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st. Palmer Boom.
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PIPTISBURG, CINCINNATO & ST. LOUIS & 

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BALLEDAD Depot, corner of Van duren and sherman-ata Tiana Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Rock Island Express.

Omaha, Leavenwith & Atch Ex.

Peru Accommodation.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in distance. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depol.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS Por Rache, Milwayke, etc., daily saturday's Boat don't leave until For Manlates, Ludingtou, etc., daily For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily For St. Joseph, etc., daily 10 Saturday's at. Joe oosa don't leave until 11 For Milwankee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday ... For Milwankee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday 7 p. Friday
For Milwankee, Escanaba, Negamea, etc., 7 p. Tuesday
For Milwankee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. E. Wednesday
Docks foot of Michigan av \*sundays excessed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPLOMATIC DIS

How France Thw posed New E Coalitio

Russia and Germany Confronted by a F Force.

A Cunning Plan; bu Schemes o' Mice an Aft Agley

to its close has been, diplom busiest of a busy year; and, and systematic prudence of ment, might have witnessed fresh European coalition. with Count Beust, the ex Prime Minister and pres London, who had been pur for some time past; and probably have entailed his the head of the Governme eagerly favored (in spite of self) by the new Pope, Leo-though discreetly, backed, a Austria, by the Jesuit pa

Austria, by the Jesuit pa Church. There are reason the Emperor of Austria persit with a favorable eve. As who persists in taking a life eign affairs, and Lord Beafrom the outset gained to the Count Beust's scheme con of a treaty of defensive and between Austria, France, Turkey and Roumania at teventual accession of Holla for the purpose of opposing Stefano as a whole, and uphintegrity of the Ottoman En was to be kept secret for a not to interfere with the Exposition. Meanwhile I have been going on on a gunderstood that Austria a would have entered the

have been going on on a gunderstood that Austria a would have entered the former contending up to the the mobilization of her troo and had only for its object it amation of Bosnia and Herz latter would have assembled Gibraltar, Portsmouth, and peditionary force of five a would have only entered the of Germany upholding by cause of Russia. In this operation of Holland and Doben secured. It was expect remain neutral.

COUNT BEURY'S VIEWS OF THE COUNT THE BEURY'S VIEWS OF THE COUNT THE WEST OF THE AUSTRIA STORE OF THE WEST OF THE WORLD WAS AUSTRIA OF THE POSITION OF THE POSITION OF ran peninsula.

THE POSITION OF

Count Beust sincerely bel

Hungary, by acceding to a f

the Eastern Question, is aim

the Eastern Question, is sind all game. Prudence may he to enter the alliance of Ruswhen, in consequence of her the disasters of France, she and left to the tender mercle neighbors. But the situation is she should never have all sume single-handed the prottian subjects of the Porte, a permit that an independent garia should be established of Russia. Fo give her san rangement would be practic own 17,000,000 Slavs in the and, on the oteer hand, to tion in Bosnia and. Herzego add one more Slav to her upset without remedy the upset without remedy the of the Austro-Hungarian she is awake to her most vis accept any settle

she is awake to her most vinaccept any settlement whice equal position to all the ray as a solemn principle the in man Empire.

THE INTERESTS OF ENGLA England's interests, according to the interests, according to the interest of the inter THE FORCES AT COMMAN

Never perhaps in the who falways according to Count tion so naturally prepared as would be one between the oppose the dictum of Russir regards the disposible street may be summed up as folloomed the summed up as folloomed to be summed up as folloomed to be used to

on the latter.

STRATEGICAL AD

As for the strategical advantal ad communications. Meanwh would keep the Black force land leisurely on the BRITISH AS Such is in its broad line

Leave.

Leave. | Arrive.

TON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO HTY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Vest Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and est. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st. Leave. | Arrive. 12:30 p. m. 3;40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

LWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Leave. | Arrive. \* 7:55a. m. \* 7:55p. m.

\* 5:COp. m. \*10:45a. m. Point, and Ash-Night Express. † 9:00 p. m. | 2 7:00 s. m.

NOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive. 

> Leave. | Arrive. 8:00 a. m. 7:00p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:10 o. m. 6:00 a. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The Exposition Building, foot of MonMices: 83 Olark-st., Palmer House,
d Depot (Exposition Building).

ORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. Arrive.

1Line. 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. arciai Ex. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 a. m. 7:40 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 10:20 p. m. 15:40 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 15:40 a. m.

JINCINNAT( & ST. LOUIS B. B. d. Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depart. Arrive.

Nay Express ... 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m.

island & Pacific Rails 240 an daren and Sherman sta. Ticket Gark-st., Sherman House.

& BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

ODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Michigan-av. Sundays exc

JAMES,

shington St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR Dr. Jumes for the past 20 years has stood as profession. In the treatment of all special and their require framediate attention. A back for issuing who should marry? Why not? Only lootage, Gall or write; Dr. James has it room patient never mests another. Le dies requiring the attention, Johns and haard accommondate, and Galler hours 2 A. M. 10 Y. M., Pennag, John Spens of age.

VATE DISPENSARY.

Danville Route."
77 Clark st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.
orner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

iliwaukes, etc. daily 9 a. m. at don't leave unti 9 a. m. tainguist 9 a. m. tainguist 9 a. m. tainguist 9 a. m. tree, Mankegon, etc. daily 7 a. m. tree, Mankegon, etc. daily 7 a. m. tree, daily 1 a. m. e. dereen bay, etc. Tuesday and 7 p. m.

Oscanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. m. fackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m

Leave. Arrive.

\* 9:00 s.m. \* 4:20 p. m.

\* 7:30 p.m. \* 7:15 s. m.

Omaha Express are served in dining

Depart. | Arrive.

ANKAKEE LINE

she is awake to her most vital interests, cannot accept any settlement which will not insure an equal position to all the rayahs, and not record as a solemn principle the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
England's interests, according to the same authority, are sufficiently clear not to require any flustration. To her, as to Austria, it is of vital importance that the Czar should not become the virtual master of Constantitople, not to seak of the latge British commercial interests which any Russian annexation in Armenia would endanger, of the Indian Empire, which any advance toward the Persian Gulf threatens directly, and the loss of prestige which would at all events ensue in Asia for the British name. France was the leading author of the Treaty of 1856. As a Mediterranean power and a traditional patron of the Christian subjects of the forte, she retains a strong interest in the quession. Above all, she has as good reasons as uptody for looking to the redress of her own bjuries and the termination of the European ra which began in 1864 with the seizure of chickwig-Holstein, and culminated in Sadowa and Sedan, and actually led to the supremacy of Russia in the East.

THE FORCES AT COMMAND—RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Never perhaps in the whole course of history IGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st., 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran Fracinc Hotel, and at Paimer House. Leave. | Arrive. and Air Line)... \* 7:00 a. m. \* 9:35 p. m. 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 p. m. \* 4:00 p. m. \* 10:30 a. m. \* 8:00 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

MANY.

Never perhaps in the whole course of history (always according to Count. Beust) was a coalision so naturally prepared by the run of events as would be one between the above Powers to oppose the dictum of Russia and Germany. As regards the disposibility of the composition of the second sec

as would be one between the above Powers to oppose the dictum of Russia and Germany. As regards the disposible strength on each side, it may be summed up as follows:

Russia might put in line, in case of a European war, a round number of 675,000 men. On paper her strength is considerably greater, but everything points to the conclusion that she might not at one time bring a larger number to the front. As for her naval force in the Edite, the Black Sea, and the Pacific (apart from the Caspian and the Aral), it will be expressed here by a conventional figure of 11 "relative units." Germany might put in line 900,000 men (apart from the depot and garrison troops). Her naval strength is put down at six. The fighting power of the two Empires would thus be estimated at 1,575,000 men and seventeen naval units. To the above strength might presumably be added the 60,000 men of Belgium—which is, in fact, only a division of the German military system—and the 60,000 men of Sevia.

THA. ETC.

On the other side, France would out in line

THE OTHER SIDE—FRANCE, ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, ETC.

On the other side, France would put in line about 880,000 men and twenty naval units. Entiand might dispose at once (according to the calculations of Sir Garnet Wolseley) of about 175,000 troops, yoemanry, and militia, backed by a formidable naval force of thirty-five. Austria-Hungary would contribute 753,000 men and four naval units. Holland, 60,000 men (exclusive of the schulterys) and six naval units. Denmark, 40,000 men and two naval units. Besides, Turkey might still dispose of at least 300,000 men and eight naval units. Roumania of 40,000 men. But even supposing that the two latter should remain neutral, as well as Italy (with her 25,000 men and nine naval units) and soan (with her 25,000 men and nine naval units), a coalition of France, England, Anstria-Hungary, Holland, and Denmark would be sufficient to oppose a land force numerically superior to, and a naval force four times greater than, the united strength of Russia, Germany, Belgium, and Servia, to wit: 1,925,000 men and alty-seven "naval units" on the former side, against 1,605,000 men and seventeen naval units on the latter.

on the latter.

As for the strategical advantages, they would still, to a greater extent, be on the side of the Western coalition. In the first place, nothing would be more easy for the allied navies than to blockade effectually the sound, the straits, and the short coast of Germany on the ocean, and consequently to stop radically the German foreign trade of the two Nortnern Empires. In the Low Countries, the inundation of the whole resion north of a line drawn from the Zuyder Zee through Utrecht and the limits of Holland proper to the ocean, carried out according to the long-matured plans of the Dutch staff, and the line of the Yssel (which has been strongly fortified lately) being retained as a basis of operation, Germany would be opened to a French expeditionary force on its most vulnerable side, while having to face in the south an Austrian invation. On the eastern slopes of the spur of the Carpathians, three or four Anstro-Hungarian army corps would, by a march of two or three days, cut the Russian host in Turkey from its communications. Meanwhile a British squadron would keep the Black Sea, and the English love land lines the scheme which

hobby of the Austrian Ambassador in London. Sir Henry Elliott, acting, no doubt, with the assent of Lord Beaconsfield, although, probably, without the permission of Lord Derby, offered formally to the Austro-Hungarian Prime-Minister the British alliance (March 23). Count Andrassy seemed only to express some doubt as to the resolution of England. The hour was critical. Those various rumors and symptoms determined tien. Ignatieff's mission to Vienna.

A MILITARY MOYE. DIPLOMATIC DISCLOSURES. How France Thwarted a Pro-Russia and Germany to Have Been

posed New European

Coalition.

Confronted by a Far Superior

A Cunning Plan; but the Best-Laid

Schemes o' Mice and Men Gang

Correspondence New York Herald.

London, April 25.—The month just drawing toits close has been, diplomatically, one of the busiest of a busy year; and, but for the wisdom

fresh European coalition. The idea originated with Count Beust, the ex-Austro-Hungarian

for some time past; and its success would probably have entailed his own restoration at

eagerly favored (in spite of the originator him-self) by the new Pope, Leo XIII., and actively,

though discreetly, backed, both in France and Austria, by the Jesuit party in the Roman

COUNT BEUST'S VIEWS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION

head of the Government of Vienna. It was

ne Minister and present Ambassador in London, who had been pursuing its realization

ystematic prudence of the French Govern-might have witnessed the formation of a

Aft Agley.

Force.

the resolution of England. The hour was critical. Those various rumors and symptoms determined tien. Ignatieff's mission to Vienna.

A MILITARY MOVE.

It was just at this time that Count Beust, fearing the effect on the mind of the Emperor Francis Joseph of the arguments presented by the Russian Envoy, and believing that the moment had come for a final and personal effort, announced that he was about to leave England for a few days on a visit to Vienna. Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, in complete accord with him, resolved upon the step to which Lord Derby objected: the dispatch of a few regiments to Malta. The Foreign Secretary resigned at once (March 29); and the Marquis of Salisbury, after two days spent in writing and amending his circular note and in holding several personal conferences with Count Beust, was formally gazetted to his new functions (April 1). The object of the circular note was mainly, if not exclusively, to give heart to the Court of Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL FLIRTATIONS.

The knot of the question, however, was the assent of France. Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, had been in London for the last two or three weeks in connection with the above negotiations, although the pretext of his stay here was his probable appointment as Plenipotentiary to a possible Congress. Without departing from his habitual reserve, he showed probably that he saw at first sight nothing impracticable in an Anglo-French alliance, and, at all events, he received a mission to feel the ground in that direction. Curiously enough, one of the chief reasons of confidence for the politicians of Downing street was the fact that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Waddington, belongs to an old English family long established in France, and is a Cambridge man. An additional favorable circumstance seemed to be M. Waddington's attitude on the subject of the Congress, when, in consequence of the objections of England, he had plainly said that he could not see the use of a Congress on the Eastern Question in

though discreetly, backed, both in France and Austria, by the Jesuit party in the Roman Church. There are reasons for assuming that the Emperor of Austria personally looked upon it with a favorable eye. As for Queen Victoria, who persists in taking a lively interest in foreign affairs, and Lord Beaconsfield, they were from the outset gained to the scheme.

COUNT BEUST'S IDEA.

Count Beust's scheme consisted, in the main, of a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance fetween Austria, France, and England, with Turkey and Roumania at their back, and the erentual accession of Holland and Denmark, for the purpose of opposing the Treaty of San Stefano as a whole, and upholding the nominal integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The alliance was to be kept secret for a few months, so as not to interfere with the success of the Paris Exposition. Meanwhile preparations would have been going on on a grand scale. It was understood that Austria and England alone would have entered the field at first,—the former contending up to the last moment that the mobilization of her troops was only partial, and had only for its object the precautionary occupation of Bosnia and Herzerovina; while the latter would have assembled at Bombay, Malta, Gibraltar, Portsmouth, and Aldershott an expeditionary force of five army corps. France would have only entered the contest in the case of tiermany upholding by force of arms the cause of Russia. In this case the tacit cooperation of Holland and Denmark would have been secured. It was expected that Italy would remain neutral. Lord Lyons returned to his post, and had two decisive interviews with M. Waddington, with two days' interval. In the first one, the French Minister simply heard the exposition of the Austro-British scheme, and, without expressing his own views, undertook to lay it before his colleaguesr In the second, he communicated the answer of the French Cabinet (April 5), which was a polite refusal. which was a polite refusal.

which was a polite refusal.

"England," said M. Waddington, "could entertain no doubt as to the spirit in which France looked upon the changes contemplated in the East. It was a spirit of sorrow at seeing the results of a war in which she had spent her blood and treasure definitively forfeited, and one more European law, to the completion of which she had been a party, and which, indeed, bore the name of her capital, torn to pieces. But this was only a remote consequence of the Court Beust's VIEWS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION
Count Beust has for many years held the
opinion that Europe has been doing, as regards
the Ottoman Empire, the very reverse of what
she ought to have done. As long ago as 1856, a
few weeks after his asssumption of the office of
Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, he expressed, in a circular note dated the 10th of December, his strong belief that a policy of forbearance for the shortcomings and vices of the
Turkish system was decided obsolete, and that
the only thing that Austria and the Western
Powers had to do, if they did not want to see
Rassia assuming the monopoly of protection
over the Christian subjects of the Porte, was to
take the lead of a thorough reform in the Balken peninsula. But this was only a remote consequence of the events of 1836 and 1870, and she had too long ago forescen it as inevitable to grumble over its realization. It entailed for her, no doubt, as for England, a loss of prestige and influence in the East. But the loss did not seem to be suffi-cient to warrant a recourse to arms for the pur-pose of averting it; and, even if such were the case. France must decline to enter into such case, France must decline to enter into such a course. Her policy, proclaimed at the outset of the war, and persistently maintained, had been one of complete neutrality. It was more than ever her programme. The Paris Exhibition, resolved upon under the former Liberal Cabinet and carried on by the present one, had been, or rather was, a pledge given to the world of that systematically peaceful tendency. The French Republic could not entertain for a moment the idea of deviating from it just on the eve of a fete of peace and civilization."

take the lead of a thorough reform in the Balan peninsula.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

Count Beust sincerely believes that Austria-Bungary, by acceding to a Russian solution of the Eastern Question, is simply playing a suich largem. Prudence may have compelled her toenter the alliance of Russia and Germany when, in consequence of her own disasters and the disasters of France, she was quite isolated and lett to the tender mercies of her formidable neighbors. But the situation is now altered. She should never have allowed Russia to assume single-handed the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and now she cannot permit that an independent principality of Bularia should be established through the action of Russia. To give her sanction to such an arrangement would be practically to throw her own 17,000,000 Slavs in the arms of the Czar; and, on the oteer hand, to look for compensation in Bosania and, Herzegovina, or, indeed, to add one more Slav to her people would be to upset without remedy the delicate equilibrium of the Austro-Hungarian system. Austria, if the is awake to her most vital interests, cannot accept any settlement which will not insure an equal position to all the rayshs, and not record to a solemn principie the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE. England's interests, according to the same authority, are sufficiently clear not to require any flustration. To her, as to Austria, it is of vital importance that the Czar should not become the virtual master of Constantinople, not to speak of the later of constantinopl

sake, he abstained, and simply stated his point in the most amiable manner.

A COINCIDENCE.

Curiously enough, hardly an hour after that decisive interview, Lord Lyons might have met on the steps of the Ministerial residence on the Quai d'Orsay no less a person than Prince Orloff, the Ambassador of the Czar. He had come to complain of the attacks lately directed by the French press against the Russian policy. Whether M. Waddington, to soothe his Excellency's feelings, imparted to him something of his own answer to Lord Lyans' overtures we do not profess to know: but it must she admitted that a better evidence of secure neutrality it would have been difficult to produce.

A BACK DOOR FOR ENGLAND.

Thus came Count Beust's scheme to an un-

Thus came Count Beust's scheme to an un-timely end, and was, as the French say, enterre Thus came Count Beust's scheme to an untimely end, and was, as the French say, enterresons tambours ni trompettes. The immediate consequence of the collapse was, that the Marquis of Salisbury lost at once whatever artificial resolution he might have acquired in taking the seals of office; and that the Austrian Ambassador had reported in the papers that he had not left England, nor had dreamed of doing so. The hope of French support having vanished into the air, the Austro-Hungarian alliance disappeared from the scene like a shadow. The Andrassy sham suggestion was just at hand to allege that nothing else had ever been on the cloth. The British Cabinet pretended for a few days to have it under consideration, and wore it threadbare to gain time.

Meanwhile, the German Chancellor had again come to the rescue, and strongly represented to the Austrian Foreign Office the necessity of arriving at a decision, and the advisability of compromising the matter in a friendly way with Russia. Once more the Emperor Francis Joseph was won over to the triple alliance, and this time the condition of England was so pittable that Prince Bismarck kindly discovered for her another door for coming to a Congress. This

another door for coming to a Congress. This is the second time he has rendered her this melancholy service, for in November, 1870, he had helped her proud stomach to swallow the bitter pill of the Gortschakoff memorandum.

# THE COURTS.

Dedicating an Alley-Settling an Estate-New Suits, Judgments, Etc. Saturday afternoon Judge Williams, in the case of J. K. Caldwell vs. Lydia K. Baker, decided a question of some interest,—as to what acts were sufficient to dedicate an alley to the use of the public. It seems that the defendant some years ago owned several lots fronting on Langley avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street, and also four immedately west, fronting north on Thirty-eighth street. A small barn stood or two of the Langley avenue lots, to which she gained access by going along one of the lots facing on Langiey avenue. She subsequently sold all the lots on both Langley avenue and Thirty-eighth street, except a strip about eight feet wide off the east side of the eastermost lot on Thirty-eighth street, and immediately west of and adjoining the back end of the Langley avenue lots. None of the deeds mentioned any alley at the rear of the Langley avenue lots, the plat of the subdivision showed no such thing, and Mrs. Baker claimed this strip was always inclosed. The complainant, the owner of one of the Langley avenue lots, filed a bill to prevent the owner of the alley, or eight-foot strip of land facing or Langley avenue, from closing it up or hindering the public in the use of it as an alley.

Mrs. Baker alleged that she had never dedicated this strip as an alley, that the title to it could not pass except by deed or twenty years' user, and that, there being no mention of an user, and that, there being no meution of an alley in the deeds to complainant, the latter could not insist on any rights to the same.

Judge Williams, however, held that, by the conveyance of the Langley avenue lots to complainant, as a part of the thing granted, the right to use the alley as a way of access also Such is in its broad lines the scheme which has been for several months past the particular passed as appurtenant to the lots. Though the alley was not mentioned in any of the deeds, nor marked on any recorded plat, yet, as it was

at the the time of the conveyance to complainant in actual use as a private alley, it was thus a part of the lots, and the law implied that it was in open use in connection with the land granted, and it passed as a part of the subject matter of the deed. A user of twenty years was not necessary to create such a right of user. The Jones and William Edwin Jones, part of the late William Edwin Jones, part of the late William Edwin Jones, neirs of the late William Edwin Jones, Frances O. Jones, Caroline O. Jones, Alice Jones, Marianda A. Ogden, A. H. Green, W. O. Wheeler, Vera de T. Jones, and William E. Strong, are made parties defendant. It seems that in 1851 William E. Jones, of Chicago, died, leaving an estate valued at \$1,000,000, one-half to his wife and the other half to his children, but partition was not to be made until the youngest child attained the age of 21 years. This event occurred in 1872. In June, 1877, William O. Jones died, having previously conveyed his interest in his father's estate in trust to W. B. Ogden, in trust for himself, his wife, and children. The remainder of the estate has been partially divided among the heirs. W. B. Ogden subsequently conveyed his Trusteeship to W. F. Whitehouse. The present suit is to compel the defendants to convey to complainants direct the share which descended to their father in the estate of their grandfather, W. E. Jones. The Trustees claim that the father before his death took his estate and conveyed it again, while the children allege that by the will their father could not take any estate, he h

ing ded before partition was made, and that their share in their grandfather's estate should be conveyed directly to them.

HADLET BROS.

In the case of Raymond & Gillingham (Hadley Bros.), the Assignee, R. E. Jenkins, filed a petition Saturday setting out that he had advertised for bids for the stock of books, stationery, etc., of the firm, and had received the following bids: From F. H. Head, of Kenosha, Wis., for the whole stock, including insurance policles, \$16.750. From J. R. Walsh, on behalf of the Western News Company, \$35\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent on the inventory price of about \$47,900. From Jansen, McClurg & Co., 52 per cent, payable in their notes at six, eight, and ten months. And also special bids for parts of the stock, and from the C. H. Hamilton Paper Company special offers for the biank books and paper, and from Merker Bros. a special offer for the pocketbooks, card-cases, etc. The Receiver stated he had conferred with a large number of the creditors, and they were all in favor of taking the

had conferred with a large number of the creditors, and they were all in favor of taking the cash offer of Head, even though it were so much lower. The Judge ordered that Head's bid should be accepted.

BRADLEY VS. PEASE.

Judge Williams Saturday morning decided the case of E. Amelia Bradley vs. Benjamin L. Pease and Henry M. Wells, a bill filed to set the state of the property. Pease and Henry M. Wells, a bill filed to set aside a sale under a trust-deed. The property in question is the Luce farm, containing about 500 acres, and situated five miles from Lake Forest, in Lake County. It was sold under a trust for \$6,000 in May, 1874, the sale being made or the premises, for the sum of \$3,000. A bill was filed to set aside this sale on the ground that the notice of sale was insufficient, it simply stating that the sale would be on the premises, not stating the particular part, when the farm was two and a half miles long; also that the notice of sale was not enough, being only published in the Courier, which had no circulation notice of sale was not enough, being only pub-lished in the Courier, which had no circulation in Lake County; and that, lastly, the sale was for an inadequate price, being made for \$3,000, when the farm was worth \$30,000.

Judge Williams heid that the sale was inequitable and unjust, and ordered the sale under the trust-deed to be set aside.

DIVORCES.

Leese Shoetka filed a bill against her husband, Ferdinand Shoetka, asking for a divorce on account of his adultery and cruelty.

Milard Aldridge also wants a divorce from Mary W. Aldridge on the ground that his marriage was compulsory. He says that in August, 1877, at Clinton County, New York, he was arrested on a charge of bastardy preferred by Mary Wells, and was forced by Mary's father, under threats of otherwise being shot, to under threats of otherwise being shot, to marry her. He claims he has never lived with her since, and that he is entitled to a divorce. Judge Williams Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Caroline Hutmann from George Hutmann on the ground of cruelty and

Trems.

The habeas corpus case of Rachel Hicks, arrested for assault with intent to do bodily injury, was heard before Judge Rogers Saturday, and the prisoner discharged, there being no evidence to show that she had been guilty of any assault at all.

of any assault at all.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Joel B. Harris filed a bill against Henry Waller, Sarah B. Waller, H. G. Spofford, John Wilson, W. H. Warder, Gerhard Foreman, W. A. Wright, Berthold Lowenthal, and C. E. Gill, to foreciose a trust-deed for \$6,000 on Block 5 in Henry Waller's Subdivision of the 8. 4334

39, 13.

Bankruptcy matters.
Oscar H. Head, of Streator, Ill., went into voluntary bankruptcy Saturday. His preferred debts are \$25; secured, \$4,500; and unsecured, \$4,806.29; besides accommodation paper, \$250. The assets are lands, \$1,600; bills and notes, \$79.80; stock in trade, \$1,200; and open accounts, \$200. \$79.80; stock in trade, \$1,200; and open accounts, \$300.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Samuel J. Walker.

The Assignee of Hadley Bros. was authorized to accept the bid of \$16,750 of W. H. Head for

the stock and fixtures of the bankrupts.

A first and final dividend of 25 per cent was declared Saturday in the case of Louis Roman. declared Saturday in the case of Louis Roman.
CIRCUIT COURT.
Ferdinand Schulz filed a bill Saturday against Carl, Catherine, and Charles Utesek, R. W. Hyman, Jr., and Caroline Wickbold to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,000 on Lot 73, in Hyman & Peters' Subdivision of Block 53 in the City of Chicago's Subdivision of Sec. 19, 39, 14.
The Seovill Manufacturing Company began a suit for \$2,500 against Daniel Barclay.
William Dewar commenced a suit in trover for

William Dewar commenced a suit in trover for \$7,000 damages against the Bank of Montreal. David A. Hatch commenced an action in trespass against John A. Lomax, laying damages at \$25,000. \$25,000.

Lewis D. Cortright began a suit in trespass against John V. Farwell, claiming \$50,000 damages. The suit probably grows out of some serious charges made by Mr. Farwell in regard to Cortrigat's being a defaulter to the Republic Life-Insurance Company.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Call begins to-day. No case on trial.

Judge Gary-194, 201, 203 to 220, inclusive. JUDGE UARI 122, NO CASE ON ITAL.

JUDGE JAMESON—124 to 138, 141, 143 to 146, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3, 403, Dyer va. Smith, and calendar Nos. 72, 76 to 93, inclusive. No case and calendar Nos. 72, 76 to 93, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE BOOTH—3, and 80 to 100, inclusive, except 84, 86, 91, and 95. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—No call until further notice, the Judge being sick.
JUDGE FARWELL—General business.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,004. Thalis vs. Thulis.
JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE ROSEN—N. P. Loberg, use of W. G. Goodrich, vs. Elston & Wheeling Gravel-Road Company, \$1, 675, 16.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of J. S. Kinkead, vs. Samuel O. Walker, \$2, 084, 50.
JUDGE BOOTH—Isborne R. Keith et al. vs. Robert B. Duncan, \$247, 16.

# CURRENT OPINION.

rights are not endangered. I recommend you to him or to some such person, of whom there are many. Very respectfully, John T. Mondas. By a private letter from Washington we learn that Blaine, Conkling, Ben Butler, Banks, and Townsend will consent to talk the pure and unsurrendered Gospel of stalwart Republicanism to the Republicans of Iowa for a week apiece this fall. They will receive such a welcome, if they come, that they will think it is Fourth of July in Iowa the year round.—Des Monses (Ia.) Register (Rep.).

Charles Francis Adams, Sr., has removed Charles Francis Adams, Sr., has removed with his own hand the Awful Brand of Fraud which he affixed to the brow of Mr. Hayes some time ago. This graceful act was done in consideration of the appointment of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., to a Government Directorably of the Union Pacific Railway. The original trouble with Charles Francis. Senior, was the failure of Mr. Hayes to recognize the Adams family. That being done. Mr. Hayes ceased to be a fraud. — Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.).

Voorhees, of Indiana, says that the people Voorhees, of Indiana, says that the people of the country have forced the greenback dollar up to par with gold, and that there never was any good reason why it should have been depreciated. Yet he opposes resumption because he says the Government cannot maintain it, and it will bring rain on the country. There is perhape not a same man in existence, outside of an Indiana swamp lawyer, who could tell why, if there is no reason that the greenback should ever be below par, and if the people have forced it to par without the aid of the Government, the greenback cannot be kept at par with the aid of the Government. Voorhees is voluble and vaporous.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

EASTON, Pa., May 6 .- To the Editor of the New York Tribune: I read the article under the head "Ge Home," and the answer of Mr. Vernilye to Gen. Ewing, and I think it was the best and truest answer that could have been made. It really was the best thing that could happen for the really was the best thing that could happen for the country. If Congress would adjourn, and stay adjourned for six years, I believe the country would start up and grow, like grass and grain after a refreshing shower. We have a good currency.—better than this country ever had before; resumption is at hand, and will come before the time specified by law, if Congress will only let it come. I told a friend a month ago the best thing that could be done would be to get up a petition, signed by thousands, which could be done in our section, requesting Congress to adjourn for six years, and so I say now. Mr. Blaine, we regret to say, has been

"straddling" again, this time the timber ques-

tion. He has written a letter, of course not for publication, to a friend in Maine, but of course it was published with "perfect propriety" in the Manne State Press. In the says—after giving a grossly misleading and incorrect account of his conflict with Mr. Schurz, concealing the fact that conflict with Mr. Schurz, concealing the fact that he attacked Mr. Schurz for executing the existing law, falsely suggesting that all that Mr. Schurz did was to pursue settlers who cut wood for their own use on unsurveyed public lands, and making the directly false statement that "The only issue he had with Mr. Schurz was that raised by the bill be [Mr. Blaine] introduced and passed "—that "the report that he declared it a reproach to Mr. Schurz that he was born in Prussia, is too nosurd to notice with serious contradiction." Now, this is evasion. He made no such "declaration" as he here cites, but he did give as a probable reason why Mr. Schurz persecuted "the deserving frontiersmen" the fact that he probably had in his mind the oppressive land-laws of his native country, to which he was used in his boyhood, and he sneered at Prussia as a smaller country than Montana, and therefore presumably unfit to be the birthplace of an officer charged with the protection of the Montana timber. The letter proves only one thing, and that is that he is sorry for having made these allusions to Prussia, and would like to get out of the scrape they caused him without having to make "a serious contradiction." We have already pointed out how the Prussians deal with such gentlemen as Mr. Blaine, and it is not surprising that he considers Prussia an odious birthplace. —New York Nation (Ind.). he attacked Mr. Schurz for executing the existing

The eight-hour resolution from the House Committee on Education and Labor was yesterday very opportunely introduced, just after the Nationalists in Philadelphia had resolved that "Gov-ernment should lessen the hours of toil and raise the wages of the laborer." These latter publicists did not reveal in detail the methods by which Government is to supply the increase of wages, nor just how Government can enable the laborer to just how Government can enable the laborer to enjoy leisure without earning it. But it must be admitted that few influences have been so pernicious in muddling the minds of these unthinking people as the loose talk of demagognes like that in Congress yesterday, and with which the conventions and platforms of both political parties have made us familiar during the last ten years. The politicians have been, and still are, playing with fire. All their insituating and "ringing "declamation on the labor questiss has meant, if it meant anything, that somehow Government was withholding from the laboring man some of his inalienable rights, or restraining him from the exercise of some of his invilleges as a freeman. All the Communism in the air is the legitimate and logical outcome of these pestilent teachings. A few noisy, lunatica-from abroad could never have commanded a following to be dreaded, if indigenous demagognes had not played upon the wildest passions of the ignorant and vicious, and if these devilities of the politicians upon the wildest passions of the ignorant and victous, and if these deviltries of the politicians had not been winked at for selfish purposes by the more intelligent classes, Our Representatives ought to have learned by this time that the situation is altogether too serious to be trified with, in the halls of Congress at least.—New York Tribune

The Committee on Ways and Means have reported a plan for an income-tax. This is a direct tax, and it is therefore at once confronted by the Constitution, which declares that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in propor-tion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." The income-tax is not laid in proportion to the census or to numbers. It is as distinctly unconstitutional as a tax upon bald heads. Its advocates, however, allege that it is as distinctly unconstitutional as a tax upon bald heads. Its advocates, however, allege that it is perfectly fair if equitably adjusted. Now it is undeniable that what is equal is just; but not only is there no pretense of attempting to make this tax equable, but in England, where it is a tax of long standing, it is agreed that it is almost impossible to levy it justly. And while it is proposed to lay a tax which necessitates the most inquisitorial and repulsive proceedings, and necessarily encourages perjury and fraud, it is intended to reduce the tax upon manufactured tobacco. Now, if it were shown that the rate upon such tobacco is so high that a reduction, by preventing fraud, would increase the revenue from that source, the argument would be reasonable and intelligible. But to reduce the tax upon tobacco, and make up the loss by an income-tax, is a policy inexplicable upon any ground of justice or public interest. If the object be to relieve poor men by reducing the price of tobacco, why are they not rather relieved by reducing the price of sugar? But the proposition is to raise the rate on sugar. The trouble with the scheme is, that it looks like class legislation of the worst kind,—that is to say, an attempt to make a class of citizens pay a disproportionate share of the common expense. It has hitherto been the boast of this country that it is the country in which industry, and enterprise, and sagacity are largely rewarded. Do we now mean to stigmatize those as odoors who honestly obtain these rewards, and foster a feeling that rich men are public enemies, and that capital is a nuisance to be abated? But rich men will not necessarily pay the tax. The bill proposes a tax of 2 per cent upon incomes exceeding \$2,000, and forbids all estimated depreciation of values. Here is the old story. Honest men will pay, and knaws escape, while the temptation to knawery is enormous, as the history of the collection of the war income-tax shows.—

"Onlie Republicans should profit by their ever experience of last year, wh "Ohio Republicans should profit by their

own experience of last year, when they lost not only the State, but also 89, 261 votes for standing by the President's 'policy.'"-Chicago Inter-Ocean. We are at a loss to know whether it is unadulterated ignorance or pure cussedness that impels anti-Hayes Republican papers, like the Inter-Ocean and Cincinnati Times, to constantly Senator Kernan is accredited with the very pertnent and sensible remark, "We cannot be electing President all the time." That is precisely what the people think, and they have no patience with this persistent and mischievous actitation. The sooner the Tilden faction comprehed that fact the better for them.—Albany Journal (Rep.).

The best representative men among the Republicans, and the rank and file of the party, are now seeking a common plane upon which the material forces can be organized in unison against the Democratic ensury, and it requires no extraordinary sagacity to perceive that the throwing overdinary sagacity to perceive the transfer of the perceive sagacity to perceive the following sagacity to perceive the transfer of the perceive sagacity to perceive the transfer of the perceive sagacity to perceive the transfer of the perceive sagacity to perceive the perceive sagacity of the perceive sagac MARINE NEWS.

An Interesting Sketch of a Trip on the Peshtigo Company's Steamer Clematis.

The Work on the Sturgeon-Bay Canal Nearly Completed.

British Shipping, Nautical Mishaps, and Port Notes.

FIRST TRIP OF THE CLEMATIS. A gentleman of this city, who accompanied Capt. Nicholson on his first trip this season, sends THE TRIBUNE the following newsy and interesting

This unk the following newsy and interesting sketch:

The opening of the lumber season between the upper Green Bay por is and Chicago was inaugurated by the arrival of the Peshtigo Company's powerful tug Clematis, Capt. Nicholson. She left this port on the Saturday evening previous, having in tow the barges Advance and Noque Bay, and proceeded to Peshtigo Harbor to receive and tow back to this port (lumber laden) the barges Mantance and Alert.

By the denizens of winter-closed ports the advent of spring is always gladly greeted, whilst the arrival of the first spring fleet from the outer world acts upon the people as an electric shock to the human system—begetting new life and activity.

The Peshtigo Company owns hereabouts 160, 000 acres of woodland, and by the constant employment of some 500 men is really the main artery of this portion of the country. The Company runs two mills,—one at the village, the other at the harbor, which latter turns out daily 160, 000 feet of ium ber, 40,000 shingles, 40,000 lath, and 10,000 pickets.

The late rains have been quite acceptable, as nearly the whole of the cut lumber (35,000,000 new and 5,000,000 old) is now en route to the harbor.

The point surrounding the mill is dotted with sketch:

The late rains have been quite acceptable, as nearly the whole of the cut lumber (35,000,000 new and 5,000,000 old) is now en route to the harbor.

The point surrounding the mill is dotted with some forty dwelling-houses for the married men, a general supply store, large hotel, accommodating over 200 men, a church and school-house, etc., and a private railroad which connects the harbor with Peshtigo Village, —all owned by the Company. Upon our arrival on Monday, we were greeted by the smiles of several nabebs from Chicago, who were en route in the tug Reindeer—gaily decorated with flags—to Sturgeon Bay Canal, twelve miles distant, to attend a saie of and buy up the country. Among them we noticed the familiar faces of Mr. Jesse Spalding, President of the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company; the Hon. D. W. Maxon, Land Commissioner Canal Company of Milwankee; Glenway Maxon, lawyer, Milwankee; Mr. O. B. Green, contractor, Chicago, Col. Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay; Mr. O. B. Strong, President of the Peshtigo Company.

O. B. Green, the contractor for opening the Sturgeon Bay Canal, has completed the whole distance, except some 600 feet, the neck of this point being about one and one-quarter miles through, so that the lifelong desideratum of the Green Bay people will soon be granted and their water route to the outside world shortened over eighty miles.

After a few hours devoted to fuel loading, the Clematis steamed out with her tow in the face of a strong gale and rough sea, until well clear of the point, and turned northeast oy east to Green Island, (celebrated for its renowmed strawberries, culled by the lighthouse keeper, from which he draws a nice revenue). We keep the island on our port, and then steer north by east to Chambers' Island, which we keep well to starboard to avoid a dangerons shoal which leads off from it; thence rounding the island east-northeast to Death's Door Bluff; thence east to Pium Island, from which our course is changed to southeast through the Port de Mort. a very dangerous strait, and so call

towns and hamlets which so prettily filumine the wooded coast of Wisconsin.

The passage down was quickly made, notwithstanding the baryes the Clematis had in tow contained over 1,000,000 feet of lumber; and so well is she handled by her engineer, George Mack, that from the time of her starting in the spring until the fall search sets in she has never been laid up. from the time of her starting in the spring anti-the fall season sets in, she has never been laid up-for repairs, but places in this market every week her usual cargo of 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Wednesday noon found us off Chicago Harbor, and nome were more rejoiced to stand where there-were no more pitchings, nor rockings, nor wash-ings, than was the only idler on board.

RRITISH SHIPPING.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

The London Times has an article on the state of shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1877, in which the following occurs:

The total of all kinds entered, including repeated voyages, was 340, 318 vessels, with a tonnage of 62, 510, 702, and the total cleared in the same way 303, 223 vessels, representing 57, 834, 853 tons. Both tonnage totals are higher than for either of the two previous years, and the improvement is not due to the coasting trade alone. The number Both tonnage totals are higner than for either of the two previous years, and the improvement is not due to the coasting trade alone. The number of Britisn vessels and of men employed in the home and foreign trade of the Kingdom was less last year than in 1876; but the tonnage shows a steady increase over the three years given, so that this falling off is one to the constant substitution of steam for sailing vessels. The tonnage of steamers on the registers of Great Britain and her colonies was 2,072,804 tons in 1875, and 2,292,423 tons in 1877, an increase of over 200,000 tons in the three years. There is an increase in the tonnage of sailing vessels of about 170,000 tons only, due in larger part to the colonies.

Figures such as these seem to belie the common notion that the trade of this country has been of late going from bad to worse. If the numbers or capacity of the vessels employed have grown, surely the trade done by them must have grown also. So far as the import trade is concerned, this has doubtless been the case; but the decline in the bulk of the exports, which has been considerable, must have made the tonnage cleared in ballast unusually large. There is also a large tonnage unemployed in spite of the greater bulk being carried. The total number of vessels on the register of the kingdom last year was 25,090, and the total number employed in the trade 20,319, or 4,771 less. No fewer than 1,334 steamers appear to have been idle, representing a carrying power of about 159,000 tons, and this circumstance must have tended to depress freights.

CANAL-VESSEL CAPTAINS, NOTICE. The following notice to Captains and masters of vessels has been issued by E. V. Bodwell, Superintendent of the Welland Canal: "Captains and masters of vessels using the Welland Canal are masters of vessels using the Welland Canal are hereby informed that on the summit-level there are at several places unfinished bridge-works, which must be approaced and passed with great care. All those in charge of vessels must, therefore, in addition to the general regulations, be guided by the following orders: 1. Vessels when passing the Great Western Railway air-line crossing; the road bridge at the junction; the Canada Southern Railway crossing; and the new road bridge at Welland, must at each of these places take the east channel and pass between the contrepier and the east bank of the canal. 2. At the Quaker bridge and at the new bridge-works at Port Rooinson, vessels must take the west channel, and at each of these places pass between the centrepier of the bridge and the west bank of the canal. For the guidance of vessels at mght, a low white light will be placed on the pier immediately west of the channel at the junction and welland new bridges, and a white light will also be exhibited on the pier east of the channel, at Quaker and Port Robinson bridges."

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The steam-barge Tempest met with an accident Saturday morning, when about 40 miles off this port. Her cylinder-head was bursted, and the engineer improvised a wooden one, and by careful management succeeded in working the engine un-til the vessel reached this port, which she did Sattil the vessel reached this port, which she did Saturday evening.

It was reported at Detroit Friday that the barge
Poland was ashore on Fighting Island.

The scow Blue Bell had four stanchions and a
portion of her bulwarks broken by coming in contact with a oler on her last trit north.

Capt. Talbot, of the schr W. H. Rounds, reported at Buffino that the fore-topmast of his vessel was split in pieces by lightning off Point au
Pelee Tuesday night.

The tug Leviathan, of Milwaukee, which went to
the assistance of the scow Dan Sickles, which capsized off Sp Joseph, Mich., has returned to Manitowoc, and reports the Sickles a total wreck. Her
cargo of wood is saved.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., May 12.—Passed up-India, St. Paul, Enterprise, Huron City, Bertschy, India, St. Paul, Enterprise, Huron City, Bertschy, Gardon Campbell, with Alleghany, Arizona with Sherwood and barges, Emma Thompson and barges, schrs J. R. Noyes, John O'Neil, Cammen, Marengo, J. R. Bentley, Niacara, Down-Props Winslow, Benton, William Cowle, Newburg, Kershaw, Marine City, Oneida, City of Concord, Bay City and Darges, Passaic and Darges, Schrs Azov, Angus Smith.

Wind-West, light.

Weather-Cloudy,

TWO DAYS' COMMERCE. There were thirty-five arrivals of all kinds of craft Saturday, and twenty-six Sunday up to 5 craft Saturday, and twenty-six Sunday up to 5 p. m. Among the arrivals were the schr J. P. Sheldon, with molding sand from Buffalo; the schr Little Belle, with cobblestones from Mantowoc; and the D. A. Wells, Goshawk, and H. A. Went, with coal cargoes from lower ports. Forty-five cargoes of immer, railroad ties, posts, and wood are included in the list of arrivals.

THE CANADIAN MARINE. THE CANADIAN MARINE.
The following is compiled from Supplement No.
2 to the tenth annual report of the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries: Disasters to Canadian vessels in the inland waters of Canada

EARLY EXCURSIONS. EARLY EXCURSIONS.

The sidewheel stmr Metropolis, Capt. Mitchell, made an excursion Saturday to South Chicago, with a number of invited gaests, including city and other officials and members of the press. The trip was a pleasant and enjoyable one. The Metropolis made an excursion to the same place yesterday, being the first boat to inaugurate the excursion business at this port.

WEST-BOUND FREIGHT BY WATER. The Western Transportation Company's prop Montana is expected in port to-day with 800 tons of general merchandise, including dry goods, groceries, etc., shipped from New York by canal and lake to several large firms in this city. This large cargo comes here in a little over two weeks, and demonstrates conclusively that the water route is preferable to the rail route.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

AT CHICAGO.

There were twenty-three cargoes of lumber at the market last evening.

Capt. Bassett, of the steam-barge Channey Hurlbut, reports a severe snow-squall Friday on

Capt. Bassett, of the steam-barge Channeey Huribut, reports a severe snow-squall Friday on Lake Hurob.

On her last trip from this port to Buffalo, the schr R. B. Hayes is said to have been short 105 bu. The tug Union. looking slick and clean in new paint, skipped around the river yesterday. She has been com-letely rebuilt, and is now in fine trim. She is the twenty-third of the U. T. A. In marine insurance matters there is nothing specially new to report. Agents are acting on their own hook, and writing at 10 cents net on the \$100 on Buffalo grain cargoes.

It is now said that Capt. Parker, Secretary of the American Shipmasters' Association at New York, has given up the plan of classifying and registering lake craft, occause of the strong feeling of opposition manifested by lake ship-owners.

The prop Fountain City arrived from Buffalo yesterday with a few passengers and about 400 jons of general merchandise. Capt. Gibson reports fogsy and squally weather most all the way up. Among the passengers are Willard A. Smith, Eso., editor and publisher of the Charlevolx (Mich) Sensisel, a sprightly five-column quarto, now in its tenth year. His wife accompanies him. The Fountain City will leave for Buffalo again to-morrow evening.

ELSEWHERE.

The Canadian store Association at Oswego.

The rash of vessels at the Welland Canal has rendered business extremely lively along the whole line.

The fast stmr Chicora, which was taken from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario last fall, in pleces, has been put together and found to work satisfactorily.

At Cleveland the tugmer's strike is over, and the papers say that the men have gone to work at 55 per month less than before the strike.

It is said the barge Lathrop, lately sunk at the Limekins, will not be repaired, but after, her lime.

At Cleveland the tugmen's strike is over, and the papers say that the men have gone to work at \$5 per month less than before the strike.

It is said the barge Lathrop, lately sunk at the Limekins, will not be repaired, but after her lumber is taken off will be put in a bone-yard.

A new and handsome little ferry steamer, named the Gazelle, has been built at Buffalo for M. J. Stockman, of Charlevoix, Mich., and has left for her destination.

Mr. Henry B. Chamberlain has been appointed agent of the Northern Transit Company at Cleveland, in place of Mr. Brainard.

The tug adwards, that ran last season between Manistee and St. Joseph, is having a new boiler and engine placed in her. She will run on the same route this season.

The new steam-barge Niagara, owned by Mr. J. T. Matthews, of Toronto, left St. Catharines for Chicago on Wednesday last to take up her position in the Collingwood and Chicago line.

A grand reception was held on board the new and magnificent stmr City of Detroit, at Detroit, Saturday evening, at which I, 500 guests were present, and inspected the floating palace which is to ply between that port and Cleveland from and after to-day.

The Cleveland Plaindcaler of Saturday says:

to-day.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of Saturday says:

'The revenue-cutter Perry has left for Erie, as
the Sherman-Cameron wedding is over, and the
Secretary of the Treasury's excursion did not take
place. That was all that she was called here for

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

RETVALS.

Schr Magzie Thompson, White Lake, Market,
Schr Belle Brown, Rogers' Bay, ties R. I. R. R.
Schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, Lumber, Market,
Schr Morolug Star, Ford River, Lumber, Market,
Schr D. R. Blake, Muskegon, wood, Market,
Prop Montgomery, Sarnia, sundries, Wells street,
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, wood, Market,
Schr E. R. Blake, Musistee, wood, Lighthouse,
Prop M. R. Robertson, Collingwood, sundries, Stat
street. From M. R. Robertson, Collingwood, sundries, state streets. New Kra, Grand Haven, towing, England street, Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr F. C. D., Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr F. Lester, Manistee, shingles, Tweift street. Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, shingles, Lake street, Schr H. A. Kent, Cleveland, Oas, Krie street, Schr Citv of Chicago, Cedar River, lumber, Market, Schr Little Belle, Manitowoo, stone, Randolph street, Schr J. Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr Schr M. Mueller, Manitowoo, back, North Branch, Schr B. Parsons, Grand Traverse, lumber, Polk street, Schr M. Mueller, Manitowoo, back, North Branch, Schr B. Parsons, Grand Traverse, lumber, Polk street, Bark Said, Gootno, lumber, Twelfth street. Bark A alad. Oconto, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Mariner, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Kate Darley, St. Joseph, light, C. & P. Elevator.
Schr J. Miner, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Silp.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber, Market,
Schr Ceclis, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Silp.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, wood. Eighteenth street.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Silve Gotte Danish, makegon, immoer, Stetson Silve Contest, Makegon, immoer, Chicago avenue. Schr Australia, Musice on, lumber, Mariet, Roth Alexkey, Manivee, Immoer, Mariet, Schr Mal, Ferry, Muskegon, lumber, Bargarit, Schr Mal, Ferry, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold's Silp, Schr Minerva, White Lake, lumber, Arnold's Silp, Schr Minerva, White Lake, lumber, Market, Schr Hatte Fisher, Counci's Pier, posts, Sate street, Schr Hatte Fisher, Counci's Pier, posts, Sate street, Schr Hatte Fisher, Counci's Pier, posts, State street, Schr Hatte Fisher, Council Pier, posts, State street, Schr Hatter, Schr Ha

Silp.
S.hr Lumberman, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Prop C. Huribut, Muskegoa, lumber, Twenty-second
street.
Schr Northerner, Duncan City, lumber, South Halsted

Schr Northerner, Duncan City, lumber, South Haisted street.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Ev. Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Leo, White Lake, more, Ernas Sip.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, Jumber, Market,
Schr E. Rates, Cedar Elver, posts, east of Rush.
Schr Oshaw, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr David A. Weils, Buffalo, coal, Rush screet.
Schr Goshawk, Cleveland, coal, Light-house.
Schr D. K. Hott, Grand Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Prop City of Fremont, Houghton, sundries, Rush street. Schr Goshawk, Cleveland, coal, Light-house.
Schr D. K. Holt, Graud Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Prop City of Fremont, Houghton, sundries, Rush
street.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Buffalo, wood, State street.
Schr C. Michaelson, Manistee, Hight.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries,
Schr Jesse Phillips, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jesson Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary (White), Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary (White), Muskegon, light.
Schr Jonon Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coul, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coul, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coul, Muskegon, light.
Schr Coul, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. Jones, Manistee, light.
Schr Forn Messenger, South Haven, sundries.
Schr E. Jones, Manistee, light.
Schr H. Rand, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. Schr Weigen, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaucee, sundries.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaucee, sundries.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaucee, sundries.
Schr H. Schr More, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaucee, sundries.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Font St. Ignace, sundries.
Schr Josse Lind, Escanaba, light.
Schr Lockout, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lockout, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lockout, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gron Hannistee, light.
Schr Good, Muskegon, light.
Schr Good, Schreiber, Font St. Lipace, sundries.
Schr City of Woodstock, Manistee, light.
Schr Lockout, Muskegon, light.
Schr Good, Schreiber, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Good, Schreiber, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Goods Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr Goods, Schreiber, Schr Good, Schreiber, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Goods, Schreiber, Buffalo, Schr Goods, Schreiber, Buffalo, Schr Goods, Schreiber, Buffalo, Schr Goods, Schreiber, Buffalo, Schr Goods, Schreiber, Buffalo

Why Linde Lost.

Why Linde Lost.

Hot Springs Correspondence Bultimore Sus.
The old sterectyped transparences, "Vote for Linde, the Poor Man's Friend," "Down with Bankruptcy," "Let All Good Men Vote for Kimbell," etc., were lavishly displayed. But disaster fell upon the head of Linde, who was struggling for the colored vote,—a large one here, and which it was supposed by many he had secured. Although he dealt them out whisky by the bucketful and cigars by the box, yet on that eventful night he made a disastrous speech that astonished his hearers and rulned his cause. Mounted upon a dry-goods box on the side of the street, he told the colored man how he loved him, and what he had done for him in the past; but, becoming excited, he also told how he had been a Confederate soldier and a Ku-Klux; and, falling to smooth this over, although he was pulled by the coat-tails by an interested friend, it is supposed to have soured the stomachs of his colored audience, and they threw him up. The most interesting part of the speech, however, was where he related an incident that actually occurred, and which he told in this way: "I was invited," he said, "tellow-citizens, to the wedding of Mr.——, a prominent and distinguished colored citizen of this town, and I promptly accepted. And how did I go! I weat dressed in full-dress suit, with my swallow-tail coat, and which tee, and gloves, just as I would have gone to the wedding of President Grant or Abraham Lincoln. I was standing by the bride when the ceremony was finished, and, turning to me, she said, "Mr. Linde, are you not going to salute the bride!" I turned, gentlemen, and kissed the bride, and I am proud of it. Would Mr. Kimbell have done the same!" [Loud applause, and "No," "No."] This was a ktrong card, but the Ku-Klux killed it, and thus one of the greatest political strokes of the present campaign went to naught.

FIETH? FOR THE WEAK DEBILITATED

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

**ELECTRIC BELTS** 

AND BANDS. For self-application to any part of the body,

meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientifle nen of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in arty of its many and multifartious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of faintfeed nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatisrd, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a molitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the fillowing symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, papitation of the heart, basifulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from pervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from faise modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-dicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for Descriptive Pamphlet and The Electric Quarterly, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particular and information worth thousands. Copies mailed free. Call on or address.

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE:

218 STATE ST., CHICAGO

Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. AFTER This beautiful, interesting, and exciting Drame will be given but three mights more, Monday, Tagesday, and wednesday and at the WEDNES. DAY MATINEE. THURSDAY NIGHT.
Production of the New and Uproarious Comedy.

ONE LIE
LEADS TO ANOTHER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices-\$1, 75, 50, & 25c. Marinee Prices-50 and 25c.
ONE WEEK ONLY: Monday, May 13, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the original Harrigan & Harr's Grand Combination
And Gallant Sixty-ninth Boys,

Together with Dave Brahan's Famous Orchestra. First time in Chicago of Edwin Harrigan's amusing drama, the DOYLE BROTHERS, with a powerful cast. Monday, May 20—The New York PARK THEATRE COMPANY. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Every night this week only, MITCHELL'S SPECIALTY AND BALLET TROUPE. Over 60 Famous Artista, prominent among them Harris and Carroll, Kelly and Ryan, Sanford and Wison, Manchester and Jennings, Dick Parker, Otto Burbank, and the Matchless Ballet Troupe, including the peerless Pailadino and Santella. Daily parade by 12 Salfor Boys and 8 Miniature Policemen. Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. To-night, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, C. L. MORTIMER in his great Spectacular SATANUS; Or, The King of the Infernal Regions AMAZON MARCHES BY 50 YOUNG LADIES. Grand olio by THE FIELDINGS, FLORENCE IRWIN, THE FOW-LEIGS, GEORGIA KAINK, ED CHRISSIE, and a best of new Staraces. Popular Prices. 25, 35. 50, and 75 cents.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$80, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York. National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London

Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$30. Draft on Great Britain and ireland. For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. MEDICAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by judiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Bores are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, \$1 per Box: Six Boxes, \$5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York

NEURALGIA CRAMPS IN THE STOMACE and all nervous affections are cured immediately by DH. CRONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS. Sold in Paris at Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price (\$1, 25) by St. Sold by druggists generally.

FITS CURED. Dr. Brown's Great prescription for Epilepsy having now been tested in over 10,000 cases without a salitare, he has made up his mind to make the ingredients knows to all sufferers free of charge. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.



eph Toomey, stealing from A. R. Shaw and "Cabbage" Ryan, suspected of a burglary on Marshfield avenue, are at the West Madiaon

An owner is wanted at the Armory for tw new revolvers and a large box of knives and forks, which were found in prossession of John and Frank Wilson, and which are supposed to

The alarm from Box 141 at 1:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the 3-story brick bouse No. 480 Twenty-fifth street, owned l occupied as a grocery and saloon by John cek, caused by a defective chimney. Dam-

Nothing has yet been heard from Selby H. lower, the bigamist. His true wife returned to anyille last evening, utterly broken down. In ew of her previous feeble condition, the shatring of her happiness has had such an effect at it is doubtful if she lives long.

The German-speaking section of the Social-tic Labor party—otherwise the Communists held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Ro-er's Hall, No. 45 North Clark street. None at members of the order were given admittance the hall. The business transacted was said be of a routine character, and of no public

At 6 o'clock last evening Philip Niesen, driving about in a grocery-wagon belonging at No. 480 Franklin street, accidentally ran down a boy at the corner of Wells and Goethe streets. The wheels passed over the lad's neck, but a physician who examined him says the injuries are not serious. He lives at No. 424 West Superior street.

Bella Clifton, an inmate of a baguio at No. 118 Pacific avenue, is locked up at the Armory charged with stealing \$50 in gold and a fine gold watch and chain from a Connecticut Granger giving the name of John Smith, whom she roped into her parlor yesterday afternoon. The woman proved herself an unskill ul thief, for the man had upwards of \$1,200 in gold coin to his possession. ectives White and O'Connor, of the West

Detectives White and O'Connor, of the West Rincago Avenue Station, have arrested a woman amed Bertha Hamilton, who has been under rrest frequently before, they having found in er possession a bunch of keys that were used a sneaking a private residence at No. 21 Samel street. They have also William Wearman, ins "Frenchy," a hard citizen, who committed he burglary. Only two gold rings were secured a plunder.

A telegraphic dispatch from Hamilton, Out., Saturday evening, stated that Bishop Helimuth (Bishop of Huron) had offered the Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Chicago, the position of coadjutor, with the full salary of a Bishop, as he himself intended to retire from the active duties of the office on account of fil health. The Rev. Dr. Sullivan told a Tribune reporter, who visited him yesterday, that he had received no proposition whatever from Bishop Hellmuth, and knew nothing about the matter.

At 3:30 vesterday alternoon, a 40-year-old thief named William Thompson broke into the residence of W. L. Rosa, No. 78 Lincoln avenue, by prying open the blinds and the windows with an ax which he procured in an adjoining woodshed. The family were out, but a servant girl returned while Thompson was rummaging about in the house, and at her approach he ran out the door. Frank Rosa, F. W. Hineman, and Frank Hopkins gave chase, and, after a brisk run, succeeded in capturing him. He was then locked up at the Larrabee Street Station. The following members of the Fifty-first Illi-ois Volunteer Infantry met on Saturday even-

onored flags should hereafter be in charge of the State authorities. An invitation is there-are tendered to all surviving members of the summent to meet us at Springfield on the day entioned and take part with us in the cere-onies. Charles W. Davis, Jerome F. Weeks, who G. McWilliams, Henry Howland, Walliam Whenoworth, Albert S. Coe, George S. Wa-rman, Charles F. Hill, Charles F. Merrill, filliam B. Oliphant.

am B. Oliphant.

turday afternoon Detective Heinzman spotwell-known thief named George Geissler
lybourn avenue, and, upon overhauling
found him in possession of some stolen
and paper patterns, supposed to be used
blind in plaving the role of a traveling
st-dealer. He is wanted by Detectives
the and O'Connor for the sneaking of a
le of coats from the clothing store
M. Levi, No. 279 Milwankee aveand has been positively identified
n employed of the place. Geissler is a
ber of the notorious Nickersonville gang. member of the notorious Nickersonville gang, to which also belong the Reinsch and Weiss families, several members of which, including Geissler's wife, Eva Lefler, are now doing time

In the Penitentiary.

Yesterday forenoon A. C. Morgan reported that while on a spree Saturday night a \$500 diamond-pin had been stolen from him. Detectives Lansing and Londergan went to work on the case, and were of the opinion that a prostitute named Louise Brisbois, rooming at No. 406 State street, had stolen the pin while Morgan was in her company. They visited the room, and Louise at first denied that she had ever seen Morgan, but he was positive as to her identity. Then she owned up, but still denied having stolen the pin. While the officers were in her room, they noticed her swallow the contents of a small phial, which upon examination was found to contain laudanum. They put her in a carriage and took her to the West Madison Street Station, where Dr. Dunne attended her. After drinking several gallons of hot coffee, and a brisk walk in the station that lasted until late in the afternoon, ation that lasted until late in the afternoo the unfortunate creature was pronounced out of danger, and was sent to the County Hospital. The girl's honesty was proven when the officers found the pin in the possession of one of Mor-gan's friends, with whom he had left it for safe

The furniture-workers of the West Division held a mass-meeting at No. 68 West Lake street yesterday afternoon, the object being to discuss the condition of the trade and strengthen the Furniture-Workers' Union. William Stallknecht was called to the chair, and J. Dilg and a Mr. Thorsen were appointed Secretaries. The first speaker was H. Stroble, who spoke in German. In the course of his remarks he referred to an article recently published in these columns, which set forth the prices being paid furniture-makers, and asked his auditors to procure a copy of the paper containing the same and read it, saying that it more clearly set forth the condition of the furniture-workers than anything he had seen. The next speaker was Thorsmark, the Socialist, who spoke at great length, reiterating his oft expressed sentiments on the labor question and the relations of capital and labor. The most of his remarks were devoted, however, to upbraiding the workingmen for hegicting to organize, and warning them arainst attempting another strike until they were organized throughout the country and had reached a unisonjin their demands. Other speakers followed in German and Scandinavian in the same general strain, after which a few membership cards were distributed and the meeting adjourned.

The Socialistic Union of the Shoemakers met in private at No. 7 South Clark street yesterday afternoon, J. F. Schiling in the chair. Mr. Kempeke addressed the Union, urging the necessity for a more thorough and effective organization, and giving vent to his Socialistic ideas. A motion to join the National Central organization was made and discussed, and, no one appearing to know what the organization was, a committee, consisting of George Braun, A. Timmoth, and A. Bilski, was appointed to confer with the Nationals and report at the next meeting. A motion was also made to join the Lehr und Wehr Verein, which was laid over after some discussion. A keg of beer was ordered to their hall just before adjourning, and if they are not all at their benches to-day their excuse may be good. The Coopers' National Union met at the same place at the same time. The meeting was private, of course, but, from what could be learned, very little was done except speechmaking. The sentiment of the meeting is uncerstood the have been in favor of higher wages and opposed to striking, but from the absolute secreey maintained it would not be surprising to find that something was said or done other than what was intimated. Around Socialistic headquarters it was yesterday announced that the Larners' Union was on a strike for higher wages. They number about 100 men, and they demand two cents a yard for work, which is an inverse of one-half cent. They meet to-morrow evening to discuss the situation.

A servant-girl on West Madison street recently had occasion to part with her mistress, and when the hour came her mistress said humbly to her, "I trust, Susan, that you do not harbor any feeling of resentment against me, for I sm sure that I have done all that was in my power to make the house picasant to you." "Ye have that." graciously replied the servantially to be in. The pay was liberal for a man in your husband's position, your boots just filted me, and if I could not reconcile myself to wearing the new bonnet your rout at Easter,—for all

You knew no betther, I suppose, not going mucinto society." "Then, I suppose, you will have no objection to give into society." "Then, I suppose, you will have no objection to giving me a certificate to that effect!" said the lady. "Shure and I won't," benignantly replied the domestic; "but as me fingers is cramped wid wearin' so many rings, re might as well write it yourself, and I'll put Susan Malony, her mark, to it. Say you have had me in the house for ten months, and give the house a good character, and tell the next girl in a post-script that the key to the middle door of the sideboard fits the drawer where you keep your handkerchiefs and collars. And now I must be going. If I can ever speak a good word for you, with another lady of my projession, let me know, and I'll use my influence for yez." And with a condescending bow the haughty servantgirl swept away.

Time and again the indefatigable collector

with a condescending bow the haughty servantgirl swept away.

Time and again the indefatigable collector
had called to try and get some amount, however small, upon that little bill; time and again
the debtor's faithful wife had met him at the
door or had come down to the parlor and informed him that her husband had just gone out,
—if he hurried he might catch him,—or was expected home every minute, or wouldn't be home
till she couldn't say when, or some other
equally unjustifiable but effective falsehood.
At last the collector began to conclude that this
thing was played out, and Saturday he called,
determined to unearth that husband if he had
to cry "Fire!" But, though he was prepared
to take his oath that the husband's hat was on
the hat-rack in the hall, and that he had seen
the husband's coat-tail's whisking into the back
dining-room, the lady came in cool as a cucumber, and said she was so provoked,—her husband had gone down town not ten minutes before, and would not be home till late.
The husband in the back dining-room
heard all this, and chuckled; but a moment later
he heard the canvasser remark in a rapturous
stage-whisper: "So the unsuspecting idiot is
gone for all day, Julia! Come to my arms."
Then he heard three kisses, each like the extricating of a mule's hoof from a mud-puddle.
Bounding into the drawing-room, fairly frothing at the mouth with rage, he yeiled: "Base
destroyer of my household peace, die! And
you, wretched woman, go home to your prodigal father's house, where notice of an action
for divorce will speedily be served upon you."
The woman went into strong hysteries; but the
unmoved collector, with the remark, "I
thought if I kissed my hand I'd fetch you; your
wife is pure as the driven snow," proceeded to
take out his bills. The debtor gave him \$25 on
account and said he would give him the rest

wife is pure as the driven snow," proceeded to take out his bills. The debtor gave him \$25 on account, and said he would give him the rest

next week, but not to go near the house again

next week, but not to go near the house again.

A young doctor out on the North Side had vainly set up his shingle and taken two parlors in a boarding-house; he never got a chance to put any patients under a monument. Just as he had read that 11,287 young Esculapiuses had been turned loose upon the devoted country this spring, and was meditating suicide, or getting up a new political party, a bright thought came into his head. Summoning his landlady, he said to her: "Mrs. Bates, here is the rent for June as well as for May, for possibly I shall not see you again for some weeks, though, on the other hand, my absence may not be for more than a few days. I wish, however, to keep the rooms; they are very pleasant and suit me admirably. If any of my patients should call, pray-fell them to consult the first-class practitioner whose card is on the mantelclass practitioner whose card is on the mantel-piece. His fees are higher than I charge, but then he is a very good doctor,—but little inferior to myself. If there doctor,—but little inferior to myself. If there are any letters for me, readdress them to me at Washington, care of R. B. Hayes. "What! Are you going to Washington? What for?" said the good landlady. "This is a profound secret, madame," repited the physician, "and I only intrust it to you upon the express understanding that you will not let the matter go any further. Not a word to a single living soul. The fact is, President Hayes is a martyr to hypothenical bulberosa—" "Why, I thought he was a model of health and strength?" gasped

e was a model of health and strength! he was a model of health and strength!" gasped the landlady. "A mistake, my dear madame, I assure you," he replied. "The thoughtless, giddy herd may think so, but an eating malady of the most insidious character is gnawing at his vitals. Brown-Sequard, and Kernochan, and Hammond have been doing their best to and Hammond have been doing their test to carry out my instructions, and, to give them due credit, have kept him up; but they miss me, of course. The President's disease has reached a crisis, and it is my duty as a patriot and a physician to go to him. If he should die, Tilden might seize on the reins of Government, and anarchy and civil war ensue. But you won't say a word of this of course? We medical men who have made our way in the world are naturally averse to resort way in the world are naturally averse to resort to anything that bears even a semblance of puffery." So saying, he dismissed her, and next day went away in a hack to a cheap boarding-house up on. West Washington street. The day went away in a hack to a cheap boarding-house up on. West Washington street. The landlady has communicated the news of her boarder's skill and distinction to everybody she knows; and what are the consequences? Why, every day forty or fifty patients come anxiously to ask if the doctor is at home, and to hope that he will come cre it is too late, and when, to-morrow, he returns from the White House for the Washington street inned he will stone

(by the washington street tunner) he will step into a practice of \$80,000 a year.

HUNGRY COMMUNIST LEADERS.

It had been announced that the first Communist picnic of the season was to take place vesterday at Fitz's Grove, in Nickersonville. A TRIBUNE reporter started there to find out what kind of an affair it was, expecting to lind the place crowded with valiant Communists armed o the teeth. On entering the grove, admission to the teeth. On entering the grove, admission to which he secured by throwing a quarter of a dollar into a stovenipe hat, which served as cash-box, he found about 100 persons—neither of whom looked as if he would be able to do much damage with a musket or any other weapon except his mouth—assembled around a platform listening to the well-worn speeches of Parsons, Grottkan, and Morgan. There was no band of music, not even a bagpipe, nor were there the women, who are usually predominant on such occasions.

by the Washington street tunnel) he w

there the women, who are usually predominant on such occasions.

"I thought this was a picnic?" said the reporter to one of the fierce Communists.

"Oh no," was the reply, "it is too early yet for a picnic; this is a grand mass-meeting of the workingmen of the Fifteenth Ward."

"But you do not charge an admission fee ordinarily for mass-meetings!"

"Well, you see," said the Communist, "we are poor and need money, and we have to make it.

poor and need money, and we have to make it n this way if we mean to get the funds with

in this way if we mean to get the funds with which to carry our objects."

"Then your objects are warlike anyhow?"

"Not that," was the reply, "we need money to pay for our places of meeting and to support the organ of our organization."

While the reporter was talking to this man a seedy individual interrupted the conversation and tried to sell some tickets to a grand concert and ball to be given this evening for the benefit of Mr. Parsons.

"What do you want to give a benefit to Mr. Parsons for?"

"Mr. Parsons is quite destitute," replied the ticket-peddler, "and needs money with which ticket-peddler, "and needs money with which to buy bread for his wife and children."

"I do not incline to buy a ticket for such a purpose. Mr. Parsons is a good compositor, and could easily make a living if he was inclined to work."

and could easily make a living if he was inclined to work."

"This is a lie," said the ticket-peddler. "Mr. Parsons would gladly work, but the capitalists refuse to employ him on account of his principles, and therefore we have to provide for him. You do not belong to our party at all." he added contemptuously, "or you would not talk that way."

And with this he left, and tried to dispose of his tickets to others, but the parties he tackled.

And with this he left, and tried to dispose of his tickets to others, but the parties he tackled were no more in sympathy with the cause of the Communists than the reporter, or they were too poor to invest a quarter for such a cause. Shortly after another individual button-holed the reporter and tried to sell him a copy of the Socialist for a nickel. "Nary a nickel," said the latter. "I have given the last quarter I had to come in here and listen to three eloquent speeches."

Speeches."

No sooner had this individual left than some No sooner had this individual left than some others came up and tried to sell the Arbeiterzeitung, Vorbote, etc. The reporter was convinced by this time that the true inwardness of the "picnic" was a begging scheme to raise funds with which to support the blatherskite leaders of the party, who are too lazy to work themselves, but find it much easier to allow their poor dupes, the workingmen, to provide for them, and he left the grove.

MARRIED.

their poor dupes, the workingmen, to provide for them, and he left the grove.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, May 9, at the residence of C. C. P. Holden, No. 20 Aberdeen street, by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Miss Birdie Reynolds, sister-in-law of Mr. Holden, to Mr. Walter S. Cook, of this city. The parlors were beautifully decorated with choice flowers and plants, presenting a homelike and lovely appearance. The party assembled promptly at 7 o'clock, and the marriage ceremony was performed at 7:15, after which the company repaired to the dining-toom, where a fine supper in Eckhardt's best style was prepared for the occasion. There were present C. C. P. Holden and daughter (Sadie Holden), Mrs. N. P. Holden and son. Frank Holden, Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds and wife, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed and wife, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tustin, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Tustin, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Blackall, Mrs. Addie Crofoot, Mrs. George Jackson, Miss E. J. Jenness, Miss Jennie Evarts, Miss Ella Dewey, Miss Divis Bryant, Mr. C. H. Knight, Mr. J. G. Spencer, Mr. Elmer C. Dallba, Mr. C. H. Blackall. There were main fine presents to the bride and groom. After the congratulations by the assembled company the happy counle took the 9:30 train of the Illinois Central Railroad for Sioux City, and will return in ten days, making this city their future home, which will be at 20 Aberdeen

office of THE TRIBUNE concerning one of the office of The Tribuna concerning one of the principals of "the celebrated case," which attracted zeneral public attention last Friday morning from an article published that day. This celebrated case, it may be remarked, was one in which figured one of the most prominent clerks of one of the most prominent hotels in this city, and a woman named Mrs. Sophia C. Smith, a boarder at the hotel. The allegation made by the woman was that the clerk had attempted to commit rape upon her. The clerk was arrested, and at the preliminary examination, held next day at the South Side Police Court, the charge was withdrawn, and it was given out as a reason therefor that the woman labored under a disease of the brain,—that she was crazy. She and her husdrawn, and it was given out as a reason dictor that the woman labored under a disease of the brain,—that she was crazy. She and her husband took their departure for St. Louis. Yesterday the aggrieved clerk aforesaid received from Mr. Clark D. Frost, the Chief-Clerk of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, the following telegraph:

leading physicians. They held consultations regarding Mrs. Smith and pronounced her in-sane. She will go to the asylum to-night." Another telegram was received,—one from Dr. L. H. Laidley,—saving that he would send a statement of the condition of Mrs. Smith, and her commitment to the Insane Asylum yester-

av afternoon.

This explanation of the conduct of the woman agrees with the supposition which had become current in this city—that the woman was out of her mind—and the fact that Dr. E. H. Horsey, of this city, had, three days before any charges were preferred, declared her to be insane, lends additional weight to the supposition.

were preferred; declared her to be insane, lends additional weight to the supposition.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—C. Hayden, Columbus; D. J. Tyson and James Matthews, New York; W. H. Keene, Boston; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; H. Lyne, Victoria; W. T. Glidden, Nashville; Carl Zencke, Hamburg, Germany; J. F. Truscott, London, Eng.; J. I. Blair, Leardstown, N. J.; D. S. Green, Central City, [Col.... Pulmer House—S. H. H. Clark, U. P. R. R.; Gen. Rufus Inzalis and Gen. M. Merritt, U. S. A.; G. N. Vickers, England; R. Bell Sanderson, Yeddo, Japan; Maj. A. C. Rand, Mnneapolis; Bisnop John Sharo, Salt Lake City; the Hon. Le Grand Young, Salt Lake Sherman House—R. N. Chapin, Marshalliown, I. E. Henry V. Ferguson, Cedar Rapids; Robert Strakosch, New York; J. E. Greene, Cleveland; L. H. Fassett, Franklio, Pa.; C. W. Newhall, Boston; Lewis Bristoll, New Haven; E. M. Osgood, Salt Lake; Seth Parker, Jr., George Cobb, and Harvey Cobb. New York; C. H. Newhall, Boston; W. W. Waugh, Boston Home Journal; the Hon. T. W. Tucker and E. M. Cate, Boston; Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Elgin; C. J. D. Watkins, Petersburg, Va.; J. A. Moore, Detroit; Col. C. Piper, Yankton; John Rickaby, San Francisco; M. E. Ogoorn, Cincinnall, the Hon. E. R. Alisworth, Des Moines.

OBITUARY. EDWARD M'CONNELL, whose death at his late residence in Lake View occurred suddenly at 12 noon, on Saturday, was one of the oldest residents of this city. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 29, 1805, and landed in Montreal in 1823. He visited a great part of Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, on foot and horseback, and, turning toward Chicago, took passage from Detroit on the schooner Marshal Ney, bound for Fort Dearborn with provisions for the garrison, Gurdon S. Hubbard being among the passengers. He reached Chicago in August 1830, stopping at Milier's tavern at the point situated at the forks of the river opposite Situated at the lorss of the river opposite Kinzie's house. The timber at that time extended down to Kinzie street on the North Side, and from Randolph to Twelfth streets on the South. After storping here a short time he removed to Springfield, where he was connected with the Land-Ohise, and took part in the Rlack-Hawk war. He returned to Cherge in Black-Hawk war. He returned to Chicago in 1836, and has resided here ever since. Mr. Mc Connell was connected with the United States and-Office here, and from 1845 to 1856 resided Land-Office here, and from 1845 to 1855 resided on his original nomestead, corner of Twenty-second street and the river. Part of this tract he still owned at the time of his death. From 1856 to 1863 he resided on the West Side, in the vicinity of Monroe street, since which time he has lived in Lake View in retirement. He was married in 1844 to Charlotte McGrashop a degree of one of the carliest settlers. shan, a daugnter of one of the earliest settlers, who still survives him. Mr. McC. has of late years suffered from asthma, and has been in fecole health, and has passed his time quietly on his place in Lake View. He was a man of good education and retiring disposition, vet ull of hospitality, honest and upright in all his dealings, and commanded the respect of all his neighbors and friends. He was one of the rliest members of St. James' Episcopal Church. He leaves a widow and three sons, the youngest of whom was at Cornell University at the time

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER. The usual Sunday brawls were a little more ing a woman named Ann Cottrill was found inensible in her home, No. 772 Indiana avenue,neighborhood that is known as "the patch." A neighboring woman heard cries between the ours of midnight and 1 o'clock, and, upon going towards the house, heard blows, and heard Mrs. Cottrill crying, "You are killing me," and then cries for help. She tried to see what was going on, but, as she approached the house, she caught a glimpse of a man slyly opening the rear door. Fearing for her own afety, she retreated, and, as she did so, she saw a man come out, go through the yard, and disappear over a fence. She then alarmed her busband, and the two proceeding through the open door of Mrs. Cottrill's house found her ying upon the bed covered up with the bed-spread, upon removing which they found her lying in a pool of blood, with four ghastly gashes in the forehead and top of the head. Beside the bed was founds a common wood-axe that was smeared with blood and halr. They alarmed the police, and

the woman was taken in a still unconscious con lition to the County Hospital.

Sergt. Miller, of the Twenty-second Street Sergt. Miller, of the Twenty-second Street Station, at once set about investigating. He had seen a young man named Edward White at about I o'clock going to the plumbing shop of John Wade. No. 140 Twenty-second street, where he both works and sleeps, and he had noted that White had blood upon him. Officer Barrett had seen White in company with Mrs. Cottrill snortly before midnight, and both were apparently on the way to the latter's house. This was deemed sufficient cause for arresting apparently on the way to the latter's house. This was deemed sufficient cause for arresting White. Officer Barrett then proceeded to the Chicago Home, a cheap lodging-house on Clark street, and there found William Cottrill, husband of the injured woman, whom he also placed in custody. From the latter prisoner it was learned that while he was in Keele's saloon, corner of State and Fifteenth streets, early Saturday evening, a man named Smith, living in a house in rear of No. 785 State street, came to him and told him that his wife was drunk and raising a row in his house. Cottrill told him he was not living with her, but, nevertheless, he went into Smith's yard and listened to the row she was making. He then claims that he came down town, walking as far as Fourteenth street in

making. He then claims that he came down town, walking as far as Fourteenth street in company with a policeman, Smith was taken into custody during the day, but made such a plain, straightforward showing that Lieut. Hood released him.

The assault was certainly either committed by White or by Cottrill, and a reporter, who talked to both in the Armory cells last night, is of the opinion that White is the guilty person. Cottrill, who is a bluff, hearty Englishman, told a very piain story; and young White, on Cottrill, who is a bluff, hearty Englishman, told a very pisin story; and young White, on the contrary, denied that he knew any one named Smith, although that person lives next door to his own home; that he had ever been in Mrs. Cottrill's house, nor had seen her for several days, though he fully owned up that he had been drinking. He is quite a young man, and claims that he does not live at home because of a drunken mother. He became acquainted with Mrs. Cottrill through her drinking at his mother's touse.

Cottrill states that he used to do expressing Cottrill states that he used to do expressing, but now does odd jobs for any who will hire him. His story of his married life is particularly sad, as his wife drank so hard that she could not care for her children, and would sell her household goods to buy liquor. The oldest child, a girl of 4 years, is happly located in a wealthy family near Union Park. Another child was born in April, 1877, but during the summer Cottrill went in the employ of O. B. Green to Sturgeon Bay, and when he returned the babe could not be found. The shiftless mother first said it had been adopted by a wealthy family, and finally said thad died in Cleveland, where she had gone on a visit. Some weeks ago Mrs. Cottrill had a black eye, and she confessed to him that Eddie White had hit her in his mother's house, because he had go her drunk and had ineffectually tried to get into her bed-room. This and other things led Mr. Cottrill to abanden her last Sun day, since which time he says he has not been in the house.

The police are of the opinion that White tried to rape the woman, and, failing in his parpose, intended to kill her. Yet it is barely possible that Cottrill inflicted the injuries in his rage at finding White and her alone in the house.

A visit late last night to the County Hospital procured the information that Mrs. Cottrill was sleeping quietly. The house surgeon had dressed the wounds, which, though of a quite serious nature, may not prove fatal, owing to the

At about 5:30 in the evening a crowd of young fellows had gathered as usual every day of the week about a fre-hydrant in front of No. 233 West Taylor street, the carpenter shop of D. Cameron. Two of the number, Martin O'Brien and Patrick Monahan, were so intoxicated as to be very funny towards a crowd of boys and grits that gathered about them. The two had had a few words in a neisporing saloon, but there was no animosity between them. With no other troubles than this, Monahan stepped up to young O'Brien and plunged a large pocket-knife to the hilt into his right breast, a few inches above the nipple. O'Brien was so intoxicated that he did not feel the wound, and it was not until Monahan himself told him that he had stabbed him that the blood was noticed. The wound bled freely, and some of the crowd took O'Brien to his home, No. 115 West Taylor street. The assassin made no endeavor to escape, but walked leisurely from saloon to saloon, no one endeavoring to molest him.

Capt. O'Donnell, who lives in the neighbo hood, heard of the affair, and told it to the West Twelfth-street police, and several hours later Officer Thomas Dooley arrested Monahan in a saloon near the corner of Canal and DeKoven streets. He was so very drunk that he could give no satisfactory account of the affair. affair.

Dr. Pischczak, who attended the injure

Dr. Pischezak, who attended wound about man, says he found a deep knife wound about one and a half inches in length, which, though one and a half inches in length, which, though one and result fatally. To one and a half inches in length, which, though of a serious nature, may not result fatally. The hemorrhage internally was undoubtedly large, as the knife penetrated the lung.

O'Bri-n is about 23 years of age, and Monahan is several years younger. He resides at No. 64 De Koven street, and has borne a pretty rough name, and it is said stabbed a man once before. Both men are good friends, and, in the event of O'Brien's recovery, there will doubtless be no prosecution. doubtless be no prosecution.

For some time there have been murmuring of a rupture in the Presbyterian Church of this place, and a paper setting forth that the inter ests of the church were suffering under the guidance of the present pastor, the Rev. Walter Forsyth, has been circulated, and has re celved eighteen signatures, the originators of the petition asking for the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Forsyth They claim that the church is retrograding, and that the interest in spiritual matters is waning; that two years ago there was not a sitting to let in the church, while now there are fifteen news empty. The petition is couched in very respectful language, and was to have been presented to the Session, which is composed of four of the deacons of the church, and who have its spiritual management in their charge, some time during the present week. The deacons, hearing of the matter, determined to anticipate the petition and shift the responsibility of con sidering it upon the congregation, so after the service yesterday morning the Secretary of the explaining the matter, and called for a the congregation as to whether they should retain and sustain Mr. Forsyth, or dismiss him. The vote stood 60 for retaining and nine for dismissal. Some of the members opposed to Mr. Forsyth tried to have the vote postponed until Thursday evening, as it was unexpected at this time, and a postponement would give a chance for a full expression of all interested. The deacons said they had purposely presented it at this time so that neither. the congregation as to whether they should nterested. The deacons said they had pur osely presented it at this time so that neithe ide could talk the matter up and influence otes. What the dissatisfied members will low do is not known, as they have had no o portunity for consultation. A reporter of fin Tribunz called upon several members of each faction to get at the true inwardness of the matter. Those opposed to Mr. Forsyth say that while Englewood has been increasing in popula tion, the Church has been ralling off in mem tion, the Church has been talling off in men bership; that the finances of the church are not in the flourishing condition that they should be; that the sermons have been tame, and not of an intellectual character; that the pastor has taken too much interest in caurch elections, and has favored a certain clique, and when he has found any member not in accord with himself, instead of trying to find out the trouble and win back his support, he has turned a cold shoulder on him and slighted him. The triends of Mr. Forsyth—and they seem to be in a large majority-say that he seem to be in a large majority—say that he is ready and willing to resign when it is made manifest that it is for the welfare of the church that he should do so. They claim that he has made the church what it is, that he has built it up from a membership of twenty-three to the present number, 240. When he first came to them, in October, 1821, the Presbyterian Church was the only church in Englewood, and since that time there has been six churches corrected. that time there has been six churches organthat time there has been six charactes organized, which have drawn more or less from the Presbyterian congregation. They claim that the finances are in good shape, and there is no necessity of paving off the debt during the present financial embarrassments; that more members have joined the church than have withdrawn, and those who did withdraw did so rather than run in debt for their pews. rather than run in debt for their pews.

Some of the members hint that a Congrega-tional Society will be formed out of the dissatisfied element.

LAKE.

Supervisor A. B. Coudit, in a letter to the Lake Sum, pays his respects to the Taxpayers' Association. He says a majority of the members are tax-fighters instead of taxpayers, and that the effect of their persecutions will be to mjure the credit and the manufacturing interests of the town. He says that three of the parties whose signatures are attached to the bill in chancery against the town, now pending in the Superior Court, were unauthorized by them. The effect of the suit will be to make the taxes higher, as the Board of Trustees have had to increase the appropriation for legal expenses. He says the allegations set forth in the bill are false throughout.

The residents in the vicinity of the Rock Island shops had the privilege of viewing the elephants and other animals of Van Amberg's menagerie free of charge vesterday, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. VASHINGTON, D. C., May 13-1 a. m .- Indications-For Monday, in the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, northeast winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, northeast to southeast wind, station ary temperature and pressure, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains. For (this) the Lake Region, the Middle States, and New England, stationary and rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather.

Bur. Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather 

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, May 12.-Arrived, the steamer QUEENSTOWN, May 12 .- Arrived, the Repub-HAVRE, May 12.—The steamer Ville de Paris,

from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, May 12.—The steamer City of Berlin, from New York, passed Crookhayen this FATHER POINT, May 12.—Arrived inward, the Moravian, from Liverpool, and the Waldesian, srom Glasgow.

PHILADBLPHIA, May 12.—Ex-Coroner J. G. L. Brown died to-day, aged 53. He was for many

NO ONE CAN AFFORD with the use of Carpet Lining. Use

PARIS.

Few Hints to Visitors to the Great Exposition.

Where to Dine, and Where to Lodge, for a Reasonable Sum of Money.

The Gingerbread Fair ... Debut of the Countess d'Ambroise at the Italiens.

The Proposed Musical Fetes at the Trocadero -- Some Interesting New Books.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS. April 26.—The last time I was at the Champ de Marsi I found the grounds bordering the river and the Palace in the most horrible onfusion. You had to wade through mud almost ankle-deep, and hardly the faintest sign of gardens could be discerned anywhere. This afternoon the change in the same spot was so great that it was hardly recognizable. Dismal swamps have disappeared, and in their places one sees pretty flower-beds and fair green tretches of grass. Two charming artificial akes have been constructed in front of the Main Building; the gardeners are busy planting trees and shrups in every direction; and you no longer have to swim your way to the restaurant chalets which dot the grounds, too sparsely, here and there.

There are only four of these restaurants in the Champ de Mars, and all of them together ald not be large enough to a commodate 4.000 people. It is difficult to understand what adness can have induced M. Krantz to make SUCH NIGGARDLY PROVISION

the material comfort of the visitors to the Exhibition. There is not a single bar or restaurant inside the building at which a thirsty soul could refresh himself; and, of the four establishments in the grounds, one is too expensive for any but the richest to patronize. hould strongly advise any one that wants to be well served at moderate prices to go to the Brasserie de la Patrie, or to the Restaurant Universel, both of which are at the back of the Champ de Mars. In the first I know they will get good wine and civil attendance, while the cost of a dejeuner or dinner need not exceed two or two and a half francs. The Restaurant Universel is rather dearer, but the charges even there are moderate. Besides these, there re mains the "Bouillon Duval;" but, though the prices are not excessive there, the service is wretched and the fare most indifferent.

The cost of living here is steadily increasing At most of the hotels on the right, or Tuileries bank of the Seine, and at many on the left bank, prices have been raised from 25 to 50 per cent. Lodgings in the neighborhood of the Exhibition are at a premium, and even the cafes are beginning to add another 10 centimes to their charge for mazagrans and books. It is the same story at every Exhibition. A few hundred rapacious individuals grow rich, and the mass of the community is out of pocket. It is stated in the Figure of this morning that Paris contains altogether 5,500 hotels, with about 130,000 rooms or apartments, of which nearly 112,000 are now occupied. Without taking these figures too much au serieux, it will be seen that ate arrivals are likely to have some difficulty in finding rooms at better-known hotels, such as the Grand, the Athenes, or the Grand Hotel du Louvre. By merely crossing the Scine, however, and betaking themselves to the neighborhood of the "noble Faubourg" or the Quartier FIND HOTELS IN ABUNDANCE.

clean, comfortable,—though in few instances inxurious,—and cheap. The better class, at which you may expect a good room and attendwhich you may expect a good room and attendance for six francs a day, are in the Rue Jacob and the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain. I know a score at least on the Boulevard St. Michel (perhaps the finest street in Paris) at which visitors who do not mind living in a simple way would probably get rooms for something under three francs. To be sure, the neighborhood, interesting as it is, is not so fashionable as the Boulevard des Italieas, and many may object to Boulevard des Italieas, and many may object to the students who adorn it; but in all other re spects it is, to my mind, far preferable. You are close to boat, 'bus, and train, while the Exhibition is within twenty or twenty-five minutes' easy walk. But many persons will perhaps cling unreasonably to the "rive droite," and yet grudge the exaggerated cost of the hotels. Let them go to Batignoiles. Living is cheap there even during Exhibition times, and, though I can't say the quarter is either cheerful or interesting, it is within ten minutes of the Opera, and the spects it is, to my mind, far preferable. it is within ten minutes of the Opera, and the

it is within ten minutes of the Opera, and the trains which ply between La Villette and the Arc de Triomphe afford a means of getting quickly to the Exhibition for three sous. Batignolles is the stronghold of clerkdom and the petite bourgeoisle, of whom it has the character. It is quiet, commonplace, and respectable. There are no theatres or cafes worthy the name nearer to it than the Boulevard Haussmann, but it has some advantages of its own, and is seldom visited by tourists.

That most Parisian of all Parisian fairs, the

seldom visited by tourists.

That most Parisian of all Parisian fairs, the "Foire aux Pains of Epice," or GINGERREAD FAIR.

is once more in full swing at the Place du Trone. The booths and theatres are this year far more numerous than usual, and, as a deticate attention to our foreign guests, the proprietors of all the roundabouts have had their stock in trade tubiched up precisions of exposure. the roundabouts have bad their stock in trade furbished up regardless of expense. Some of the shows are sufficiently curious. At one booth they show you a young giantess answering to the name of Cleo, who stands seven feet high, and measures I forget how many feet round the waist. Close to her is the fair Niniche, the most beautiful woman in the world,—at least so the advertisement has it,—just arrived from Vienna; and, a little further on, you may have your fortune told for a mere trifle by a pupil of Mile. Lenormand. Then there are lion-tamers and snake-charmers, male and female, acrobats. Mile. Lewormand. Then there are lion-tamers and snake-charmers, male and female, acrobats, wrestlers, clowns, women with beards, performing dogs, circus-riders, dwarfs, giants, and hundreds of the inevitable gambling-tables. Oh, not for serious gambling, of course! The stakes are halfpence, and the prizes generally macaroons or earthenware ports and dishes. At one of the "theatres" they give you a vivid illustration of the Crusades, with magnificent dresses, scenery, and stage-appointments. At another, they are playing an unauthorized veranother, they are playing an unauthorized ver-sion of "Une Cause Celebre." The ginger-bread-stalls, which doubtless were formerly the chief features in the fair, have been quite selipsed by more attractive rivals for the public favor, but there was a brisk trade doing in that

eclipsed by more attractive rivals for the public favor, but there was a brisk trade doing in that very obnoxious confectionery on Sunday and Monday, when I was at the fete. It is no longer customary to adorn the gingerbread with the gilt which has so often "pointed a moral and adorned a tale." Nowadays confectionery is made to serve political purposes, and, being molted in the forms—idealized—of the Republican heroes of the hour, gingerbread becomes a medium for the diffusion of Liberal and anti-despotic principles. There has been a great run on the quarter-length Gambettas and smaller Thiers this year, but the popular fancey was most taken by the GINGERBREAD VERA SASSOULITCHES.

The Faire aux Pains d'Epices is decidedly an unfashionable festival. Your gentlemen and ladies from the Chanesse d'Antin are maybe, or at any rate they affect to be, unconscious of its very existence; but the horny-handed sons and daughters of toil, the young gentlemen and ladies from the Bon Marche and the Magasins du Louvre, flock to it by hundreds of thomands. At which the fair is made brilliant. and daughters of toil, the young gentlemen and ladies from the Bon Marche and the Magasins du Louvre, flock to it by hundreds of thousands. At night the fair is made brilliant bo a myriad of lamps, and by the electric light of the countless exhibitions of the Place du Trone, where it begins, and the Cours de Vincennes, along which the merry booths and stalls extend for a good half-mile and more. The Faire aux Pains d'Epices is always preceded by the Faire aux Jambons, and usuaily hasts three weeks; but, this being an exceptional year, it will be prolonged by at least ten days, to give benighted tourists an opportunity of enriching their notebooks, and correcting any sneaking tendency to Slavophilism by the contemplation of idealized gingerbread Vera Sassonlitches. Certainly if they took the trouble of stroiling up the Faubourg St. An one to the Foire aux Pains d'Epices some Sunday night, they would be sure of finding more entertainment than at half the theatres in town, and would learn in a quarter of an bour more of the French people than it they studied a dozen musty volumes.

That very erratic member of the nobility, Mile. Emilie Ambre,

COUNTESS D'AMBROISE, and—but that would be libelous—made her debut at the Italiens on Tuesday, as Violetta, in the "Traviata." She was decidedly successful, much to my surprise. From all I had heard beforehand, I quite expected she would be a uniserable railure. Far from that, she has a very pleasing and full soprano voice,—not so flexible as it might be made with more training.

but, on the whole, very satisfactory. Her acting, too, was perfect. It may, of course, be easier tor Mile. Ambre to play Violetta than another part. Indeed, they do say that she has no need to act—but there, I'm getting libelous again. However that may be, Mile. Ambre was very well received, and at the end of each act was called before the curtain,—no small honor to attain on the boards which Albani had advrned a day before.

adorned a day before.

THE MUSICAL PETES THE MUSICAL FETSS

THE MUSICAL FETSS

that are to be given at the Trocadero Palace
during the Exhibition is now nearly complete.
Besides the ten grand concerts of French
music, given by M. Colonne and an orchestra
of about 150, there are to be three concerts of
English music, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of
July. with Mr. Leslie's choir. No English
orchestra being now expected, the orchestral
part of each programme will be intrusted to orchestra being now expected, the orchestral part of each programme will be intrusted to the French Band, which will, however, be conducted by Arthur Sullivan. On the 4th of July, Gilmore intends giving a concert with his orchestra; and, on the 23d of the same month, there will be a grand International Choral Festival. Two vocal concerts are promised by the students of Upsala and Christiania. Spain will send us the orchestra of the Madrid Societe des Concerts, who will give three matiness; and the Madrid Quartet Society have arranged for three seances of chamber-music. matinees; and the Madrid Quartet Society have arranged for three seances of chamber-music. Hungary will be represented by two bands, but the Vienna orchestras appear to have abandoned the idea of paying Paris avisit. Belgium and Holland are to be strongly represented by choral societies; and Deamark, like England, will have a concert at which specimens of the Danish composers—Viels Gade more particularly—will be executed by M. Colonne's band. On the 17th of September there is to be an international Fanfare Festival; and, lastiv, Italy purposes arranging eleven concerts. Five will On the 17th of September there is to be an international Fauliare Festival; and, lastiv, Italy purposes arranging eleven concerts. Five will be given by the ornestra of the Scala, three by that of the Teatro Apollo, and three scances of chamber-music are promised by the Conservatoire of Palermo.

There is nothing new at the theatres, but in a week or two we are to have Victor Hugo's a week or two we are to have Victor Hugo's

a week or two we are to have Victor Hugo's "Angelo" at the Odeon, in the place of "Joseph Balsamo," which has been a dismal failure.

more or less interesting, have been published lately. Among them is the first volume of Taine's last work, "The Origin of Contempo-Taine's last work, "The Origin of Contemborary France,"—a dispassionate inquiry into the causes and effects of the French Ravolution. Emile Zola has added another volume to the Rougon Macquart series. He cails it "Une Page d'Amour," It is altogether different in style from "L'Assommoir," "La Curee," and other works of the writer which have made such a sensation; quiet, pathetic, and without startling features of any sort. I can only mention the appearance of a curious play written by Earnest Renan, entitled "Caliban," and purporting to be a continuation of Shakspeare's the appearance of a curious play written of Earnest Renan, entitled "Caliban," and put porting to be a continuation of Shakspeare's "Tempest." M. Renan has essayed—I under stand—to make "Caliban" a medium for expressing himself as a pronounced agti-Republican. Some assert, even, that M. Gambetta was in the "mind's eve" of M. Renan when he wrote "Caliban"; but I can't say what truth there is in this, as I have not yet read the play. M. Ch. Bigot, svery able writer on the XIXme Siecte, has just bublished a most interesting and thoughtful work entitled "La Fin do l'Anarchie" (I volume, Charpentier), in which, with singular moderation and clearness, he has succeeded in showing that the best form, because the necessar form, of government for France is the Republic and that, since the last crushing defeats of Monarchists and Clericalism, the Republic may be regarded as once for all

garded as once for all

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.

The "end of the anarchy" in which poor
france has lived more or less since the trouble
days of '89 and '89 has come. Old things nat
passed away, and the Republic has begun
make all things new. M. Bigot writes persu
sively, temperately, and farly. There are, in
happily, few public writers on pointies of who
as much could be said. Though not extremel much could be said. Though not extre as much order to sain.

novel, his views are marked by stron sense, and "La Fin de l'Anarchie" is a cr thoroughly readable and useful. C Levy has at last issued Sainte-Beuve'. respondence." It is far too important, however o be dismissed with a line; so I must leave the liscussion of Sainte-Beuve and his very startdiscussion of Sainte-Beatler occasion.

HARRY ST. MICHEL.

A weekly list of United States patents issued o the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michgan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska, for the week ending April 30, 1878, and each pat ent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly by telegraph for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, Washingt D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on applica-

ILLINOIS.

itches.
A. Lee, Charleston, combined harrow and cul-

A. Lee, Charleston, combined harrow and calivator.

A. Lee, Charleston, barrel-covers.

M. L. Wheeler, Burlington, thill-couplings.

W. Ashton, Hinckley, end gates for wagons.

B. Blackstone, Warren, horse-tail ties.

A. B. Gurier, DeKalb, garbage-trucks.

A. Heckman, Sterling, corn-planters.

H. A. Jerauld, Wateska, gas-burners.

D. F. Stambaugh, Casey, carpet-lasteners.

P. B. Still, Woodstock, cotton, etc., planters.

(Trace Marks.)

E. B. Preston, Chicago, hose-mozzles.

J. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, soap.

WISCONSIN.

H. M. Rounds, Manamoa, making staves.

H. T. Wigginton, Auxvass, animal-trap.

A. H. Clark, Fond du Lac, car-couplings.

T. P. Thempson, Portage, mill-borers.

MICHIGAN.

P. H. Kells, Adrian, brick and tile machine.

G. K. Kidder, Armada, sliding doors.

P. A. Peer, Comstock, fanning-mill.

G. E. Goodwin, Portland, gate-hinges.

J. J. Ryan, Midland, log-tongs.

H. Springer, Vicksburg, seed-drill teeth.

J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac, bosom-boards.

Camp & Gardner, White Phycon, clothes wringers.

G. W. Rodeough, Jackson, gates. Reissue,

J. Jenks, Detroit, feeding air to furnaces.

MINNESOTA.

H. P. Smith, Mines Lake, cooking-stoves.

J. Jenks, Detroit, feeding air to fornaces.

MINNESOTA.

H. R. Smith, Miner Lake, cooking-stoves.
H. R. Smith, Miner Lake, asy-presses.
Ames & Ames, Austin, grinding-mills.

J. W. Weld, Prescott, headstall-check pieces.
J. B. Davis, Hamburg, seed-planters.
W. H. Kretsinger, Fort Madison, scythefasteners.

fasteners.
E. E. Leach, Cedar Rapids, combined anvil and visc.
W. W. Singer, Anamosa, nut-locks.

W. W. Singer, Anamoss, nut-locks.

INDIANA.

R. K. Curtis, Wabash, school-desks.

S. M. Closser, LaPorte, shoe boxes and drawers.

J. Gallaspie, Kussenville, trace-holders.

H. Teats, Indianapolis, mattresses.

M. Campoell, South Bend, heating-stoves.

J. R. Ffinley, Delphi, washboarus.

G. W. Gilbert, Kendallville, churn-dashers.

W. W. Hopkins, Thorntown, calculating machines.

chines.

J. McCormick. Princeton, harvester cutter bars.
C. M. Stauffer, Berne, teaching music.
C. R. Watson, Indunapolis, grain-car doors.
NEBRASKA.
R. W. Hazen, Freemont, corn-crib ventilators.
A. Zimmerer, Nebraska City, fences.

HOW IS THIS, ELI? To the Editor of The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 10.-I read in THI CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 9th inst. a letter writen in this city by Eli Perkins, and wish to cor-

ten in this city by Eli Perkins, and wish to correct several errors contained in it. This I do in justice to a small church here, and, as the letter might be copied in other papers, I trust you will rectify the mistakes.

The Congregational Church was established here only eight years ago, and is a small society of earnest workers, who believe in Beccher's innocence, and who also believe in veritable Hell. Mr. Beccher organized, thirty years ago, the New School Presbyterian Church, which, upon the reunion of the Presbyterian Church. Which, apon the reunion of the Second Presbyterian Church. It also is a small society.

Mr. Perkins' informer, whoever he was, had the First Presbyterian Church in mind, which is the only wealthy Protestant church in this city.

Neither was the pastor of the Congregational Church invited to introduce Mr. Beecher to the audience when he jectured here. Had it been done, he would certainly have considered it an honor to do so. I remain respectfully yours, JOHN GILBERT.

Amember of the Plymouth Congregational Church A member of the Plymouth Congregat

The Coal-Fields of China. The Coal-Fields of China.

In a contribution to the Austrian Monatehrift f. d. Orient, Baron von Richthofen reckons the coal production of China at 3,000,000 tons annually. The anthracite beds of Shansi represent 1,000,000 tons, the bituminous coal of that province, 700,000, the province of Hunan, 600,000, Shantung, 200,000, and Chili, 130,000. Exact statistics would evidently increase the total quantity. All the eighteen sarovinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal vary, yet China may now be regarded, as one of the first coal countries of the world. Evidently the area of the coal-fields of China exceed the wonderful extent of those of North America, and with the greatest of them—that of Shansi—

of cheap and, at the same time, intelligent an effective labor as in China, should the Chines only desire it, centres of production of the first rank must in a short time rise in the neighborhood of the coal-fields.

of the family are invited.

BALLENTINE—At Hot Springs, Ark., on the interest. David Ballentine, aged 76 years.

Funeral services will be held at Waukerss, Tuests, REILLY-May 12, at 11:30 o'clock, at his late made dence, No. 1885 South Dearborn-st., George Belly aged 58 years.

New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE ANNUAL RENTAL OF PEWS IN UNIO day) evening, May 13; the choice of pews with the to the flighest bidder, dominencing promptly a to clock; let all who are interested be sure to adors; to clock it all who are interested be sure to adors; to church will be open at 3 p. m. to accommodate the who desire to select plaws. THE MONDAY PRAYER MEETING AT THE led by the Rev. Eobert Patterson, of San Francisco. A. T. Heminaryay conducts the roung maximoethy. A. T. Heminaryay conducts the roung maximoethy at the second of the expension of the expension

AUCTION SALES. IN NEW YORK.

Large, Special, and Peremptory Sale YOUTHS', BOYS', & MEN'S

On Wednesday, May 15, at 10 e'cleck. Postponed from May8. 8,000 Suits Boys', Youths', and Men's Clothing. Of the well-known manufac

Messrs, COHN, BALL & CO., Saved from the late fire on their premises in Cond-a. All to be sold without reserve by order of the President

Every Lot will be Sold Without Res WM. A. TOPPING & CO. Auctioners, Nos. 122 & 124 Duane st., cor Church, New York

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.

General Auctioneers and Real Estate Agenta. Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromes,

And Other Merchandise, AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 9:300'clock at our Salesrooms, 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & OU., Auctionem.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE, DRY GOODS.

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, AT AUCTION, THURSDAY MORNING, May 10, at 0:30 o'clock, at W. A. BUTTELS, LONG & CO. Auctioners By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

At AUCTION, TUESDAY, May 14, . 2.000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, May 15. Clothing, Hats and Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, Notices, &c., at 10 o'clock sharp. CHAS. E. RADDIS & CO.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., REGULAR SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, AT AUCTION, Tuesday, May 14, at 12:30 p. m. By D. D. STARKE & CO.,

GREAT SALE OF FINE IMPORTED Horse and Sporting Pictures, On Monday and Tuesday, May 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Finest and largest collection of the kind out laced on exhibition in this city.

All now on exhibition. Sale peremptory.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. ORIENTAL TREASURES, 211 STATE-ST., THIS DAY, 11 A. M., 2:30 P. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionests

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Tuesday, May 14, 9:30 a. m. Well Assorted Lines Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Asers.

Wednesday, May 15, at 9:30 2. 1 MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' ALEX., BALS., AND BROSS WOMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S SIDE LACE, POLISH, & CONG.

Including some very fine goods in black and colors.
Catalogue and goods ready for inspection Mossist.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 88 & 70 Walash-St. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. TUESDAY'S SALE, May 14, at 9:30 a.m., at our atores, New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE Carpets, and General Household Goods. General Merchandise. 20 Bris Chestnuts. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. SALE OF

Elegant Oil Paintings To-morrow, Tuesday, May 14,

At 11 o'clock a. m., 2} and 7 p. m. positive and without reserve. 179 State-st., under the Palmer Home. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Autis-

MEAD.

VOLUME

It is the Best

Magnificent Black \$2 and \$2.50. Our Black Silks GUINET'S

COL A handsome line of

AME 22 inches wide, 40 not to change color, SP.

100 pcs. Raw Sill ors, 75c per yard, red Before purchasin Samples cheerfu 121 & 123 STATI MINERAL W.

MINERAL

The Queen of Ta HIGHLY EFFE DR. J. MILNER FOTHI

PROF. J. A. WANKLYN, 8
London. "Highly Efferred absolutely pure; superior to a DR. R. 0/3 DEN DOREMU and wholesome; superior to from all the objections urged titicially servated waters." Medical Society, etc. Vala."
PRTER SQUIRE, P. I., S
Queen. 10th Edition of "ish Pharmacoperta." "Ex
Sickness, Dyspepsia, and Los
C. MacNAMARA, F. R. C
geon to Westminuter
"More Wholesome and Re
Seitzer Water.
HERMAN WEBER, M. D
sician to the German Re

great value in lithic acid dia bladder, and of the respirate and useful." FRED'K DE BAI 41 & 43 Warren-st. Sole Agents for Unit

FOR SALE BY DEALE AND GROCE Sealed Pro

The Board of Education of will receive scaled proposals for rains of the old achool building completion of a new house. All saved from the old building entitle the construction of the co

PROPOSALS FO Sealed proposals will be received to the fark Commission. No. 67 o'clock noon of Monday the 20th the delivery of the following ma 3.000 cubic yards of gravel, more and Boulevards. All bids said material to be de Stock, Yard or Rock Island R quired.

CVAW A first-class Electrician, who is with building and operating unexceptionable references as to Communications will be considered and the consideration of th TO RE

TO RE Double Store, 38 & 4 Four-stories and light base PINANCI

For 4 per cent Government Bo Sovernment bonds for sale; For City and County orders cashed LAZARUS SIL

WESTENI LONG BR ESBURY & HILDS WILL OPEN JU

BIRDS TATION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O